

Political Sparks Fly Over Euro

To Fight a Deal, Bundesbank
Rethinks Support for Currency

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The possibility that a brokered deal might split the term of the European central bank president has so angered some members of the Bundesbank's governing council that they are considering asking for fresh debate on the central bank's qualified support for the euro.

The newspaper Bild am Sonntag reported Sunday that the Bundesbank's president, Hans Tietmeyer, had sent a letter to Chancellor Helmut Kohl saying the Bundesbank would reconsider its recommendation on the euro Thursday, a day before European leaders will meet to officially select countries for the single currency starting Jan. 1.

In confirming the thrust of the Bild am Sonntag report, a well-informed source who asked not to be identified said a Bundesbank council member would raise an objection Thursday at a meeting of the council to what he saw as a violation of the future bank's independence. That board member is expected to argue that the validity of his vote for the Bundesbank to endorse the euro project was threatened by the proposed compromise over the presidency.

The motion by the board member, in turn, threatens to open a debate by the full 16-member council over the general validity of the March 26 endorsement, which has proven essential for German lawmakers to back the project.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel said he knew about a plan for the central bank to hold yet another debate over the euro but declined to elaborate. "I am aware of this event, but I will not discuss any details," Mr. Waigel told Reuters.

The Bundesbank issued a carefully worded denial of the Bild account, saying without elaboration that the report "in this form" was not accurate.

Leading Bundesbank officials in recent days have stressed their opposition to any tinkering with the proposed eight-year term of the European bank presidency. Bild am Sonntag quoted a Bundesbank council member, Reinmut

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Room to Maneuver Shrinks
As Bonn-Paris Tension Grows

By John Vinocur
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Their faces almost touching, Jacques Chirac and Helmut Kohl shouted accusations at one another while their petrified cabinet ministers watched. The argument in the corridors of a European summit meeting 16 months ago was described as reaching such dangerous proportions that one of Mr. Chirac's aides slapped him on the shoulder, telling him to stop.

The clash in Dublin in December 1996 over details of the so-called stability pact that lays out economic performance targets for countries involved in the planned European monetary union is disclosed in "Le Roman de l'Euro" by Gabriel Milesi, a new book about the creation of Europe's single currency.

Assuming the account is accurate, it illustrates the enormous tensions that have surrounded the arrival of the euro, the fears and distrust felt in France and Germany about giving up economic sovereignty in exchange for uncertain calculations as to how the new money and associated institutions could limit or decrease their power as nations.

Those tensions are at their highest this week, leaving attention focused on monetary union's contradictions rather than its expected accomplishments.

Six days before a summit meeting here at which the European Union is to officially name the 11 countries that will adopt the euro and choose either Wim Duisenberg of the Netherlands or Jean-Claude Trichet of France as president of the new European central bank, the mood of the community was described as "rotten" by a high-ranking diplomat.

The diplomat said attempts to resolve the dispute over the bank's leadership were centered on a series of direct communications between the German chancellor and the French president. It is widely expected now that Mr. Duisenberg will be named the bank's first president Saturday. But it was totally unclear what kind of reconciliation, possibly involving a shortened term in office for the bank's



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Mr. Hoenpner, the Social Democratic premier, and his wife, Renate, heading to vote in Magdeburg in the Saxony-Anhalt elections Sunday.

Voters Give Kohl's Party 'Clear Slap' In State Vote

Foothold for Far Right; Social Democrats Gain But Only Marginally

By William Drozdzik
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — In a key barometer of voter sentiment five months ahead of Germany's national elections, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing Christian Democrats suffered a serious defeat and the far-right German People's Union scored a stunning breakthrough on Sunday in the Eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt.

The Social Democrats, who hope to break Mr. Kohl's 16-year grip on power this autumn, confirmed their status as the state's dominant party. Led by the state premier, Reinhard Hoenpner, the Social Democrats improved their share to about 36 percent, from 34 percent in 1994, but fell well short of what opinion polls had forecast.

The Christian Democrats' share of the vote plunged to about 22 percent, a fall of more than 12 percentage points, compared with the 1994 election that reflected widespread dismay with record levels of joblessness in one of Germany's poorest states. Unemployment in Saxony-Anhalt, once the industrial heartland of Communist East Germany, has soared to 25 percent, the highest rate among Germany's 16 states.

The Party of Democratic Socialism, the former Communists, sustained their position as the third-largest party, with about 20 percent of the vote, but the Greens and Mr. Kohl's governing partner, the Free Democrats, failed to clear the 5 percent hurdle needed under German electoral law to enter the state assembly, according to early returns.

But the biggest surprise was the extraordinary breakthrough by the German People's Union, a fiercely anti-immigrant group of rightist nationalists who rose from obscurity to win about 12 percent of the vote. It has emerged in recent years as the fastest-growing party on the far right, feeding on voter resentment toward the 9 million foreigners in Germany, who are accused by rightist extremists of stealing jobs and

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Mr. Clean, a Thai Policeman, Leads Fight on Corrupt Politics

By Joseph Kahn
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Lieutenant General Seri Temyavej is a modest career police officer who makes an outlandish claim, at least for Thailand: "I have never taken a bribe."

That is hard to prove, especially in a land of a thousand petty police injustices. But people seem to have faith in General Seri, who, as head of the Central Investigation Bureau, has become a national folk hero since the country's economy went into a downward spiral last summer.

He has a fan club, the Friends of Seri, with 2,000 members. He is the subject of a biography and a television series and he is a regular on the television talk-show circuit. He has dogged underworld bosses, pursued top bankers and bureaucrats once considered untouchable, even leveled graft accusations against fellow policemen. An assassination attempt only raised his profile.

These days, his fans include Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai, who promoted the general to the top of the police hierarchy as one of his first acts as prime minister late last year. Now, the general has become a leading symbol of a re-

form effort that shows signs of dramatically reshaping the government by attacking Thailand's notoriously corrupt political system.

Indeed, while many Thais and foreign investors expect that more-open markets, better regulation and more competitive companies will emerge from today's financial morass, the most tangible changes may not be economic at all, but political and legal.

Many Thais would agree that their troubles have less to do with their ability to create great wealth than their leaders' determination to skim it. Minor corruption actually promotes growth, some

analysts say, and Thailand had the world's fastest-growing economy for nearly a decade.

But as the country grew richer, its corruption became extravagant to the point that some see it as a direct contributor to the meltdown. Many suspect that government regulators, in return for favors, overlooked shoddy bank management that contributed to the financial system's collapse. Across this city are ill-conceived infrastructure projects that lined politicians' pockets but sapped the government's financial strength.

"If would not be wrong to say that

corruption is the single most important reason for our economic meltdown," said Pasuk Phongpaichit, an economist at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok. "We now have the best opportunity in modern history to do something about it. I even feel a little bit optimistic."

Her optimism, echoed by several other Thai leaders, is based on two new realities. The first is the police's fresh zeal in pursuing corruption against senior officials. The second is the passage of a new constitution, drafted by a grass-

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AGENDA

Lebed Is Leading, But Runoff Likely

KRASNOYARSK, Russia (AP) — Russia's former security chief, Alexander Lebed, led Sunday in the race for governor of a Siberian region, but appeared headed into a runoff against the incumbent.

With 75 percent of the votes counted, Mr. Lebed was leading Valeri Zubov, the incumbent, 44 percent to 36 percent. There will be a runoff within two weeks if no candidate receives more than 50 percent of the vote.

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Alexander Lebed, left, listening to a voter Sunday in Krasnoyarsk.

Starr Questions Hillary Clinton 5 Hours

By Peter Baker
and Susan Schmidt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The independent counsel Kenneth Starr and his deputies have questioned Hillary Rodham Clinton under oath for nearly five hours at the White House as prosecutors appeared to be nearing a possible decision on whether to seek to indict her in the Whitewater investigation.

The afternoon-long interview Saturday, which was videotaped so that it can

be shown to a grand jury in Little Rock, centered on Mrs. Clinton's legal work when her husband was governor of Arkansas. The four-hour, 40-minute session was the sixth time the first lady has been interviewed by the independent counsel's office, but it was her longest meeting with prosecutors to date and came just two weeks before the grand jury's term is due to expire.

The fact that Mr. Starr would conduct such a long interview at this juncture in his four-year inquiry — even as his staff has been consumed with the Monica

Lewinsky investigation — suggested he is acting with an eye toward making a decision on whether to bring charges against Mrs. Clinton before the Little Rock grand jury disbands May 7.

(Orin Hatch, a Republican and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said in a broadcast interview Sunday he did not believe Mrs. Clinton would be indicted, "no matter how much her fingerprints are on almost everything from Whitewater up to now.")

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Iraqi Lavishness Hurts Sanctions Case

By Robin Wright
and Craig Turner
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — As Iraq tries to persuade the United Nations this week to lift economic sanctions on the country, Iraqi leaders are facing a growing public-relations problem: New indications of lavish spending by President Saddam Hussein and his inner circle undercut their claim that the embargo has brought severe hardships.

The sanctions, up for review at the United Nations on Monday, are expected to be renewed because Iraq has not destroyed all of its weapons of mass destruction as required under the ceasefire agreement that ended the Gulf War in 1991.

Although the debate is to focus on compliance with the weapons requirements, some allies view the suffering caused by the sanctions as a reason to ease the embargo.

Eight years after the United Nations imposed the sanctions, Iraq has lost an estimated \$115 billion in oil revenue. Iraqi leaders contend that the sanctions are responsible for food shortages, malnutrition and premature deaths.

The sanctions have taken an enormous toll on the Iraqi people. But Western diplomats and specialists on the region say that many other factors are also responsible, including government inefficiency, domestic repression, ethnic discrimination — and spending by Mr. Saddam on such comforts as new palaces, which envoys were given access to for the first time this month.

Inside the compounds, envoys found imported marble, posh furnishings and elaborate landscaping, all paid for during the period the sanctions have been in effect.

There are other examples as well. When the Iraqi deputy prime minister,

Tariq Aziz, traveled from Baghdad to New York in November to complain to the UN Security Council about the sanctions, he made the last leg of his trip, from Paris, on the world's most luxurious jetliner.

The Air France Concorde offered Mr. Aziz and his seven aides pampered service, haute cuisine and wines from the cellars of the best French chateaux.

The round-trip fare per person, according to the airline, was \$8,453.20.

Clearly, diplomats and observers say, Mr. Saddam and his inner circle have escaped the most punishing restrictions. But in the battle to influence world public opinion, they have exploited the hardships of ordinary citizens.

About the same time that Mr. Aziz was flying to New York, for example, Iraqi officials in Baghdad escorted U.S. and European journalists through the fly-infested pediatric ward of a hospital and blamed a growing list of malnutrition cases and medical shortages on the sanctions.

Also around that time, government-organized demonstrators paraded empty children's coffins through the streets to dramatize the fact that deaths among children under age 5 in Iraq rose from 7,000 in 1989 to 57,000 in 1996, according to statistics provided by Iraq to UNICEF.

"Iraq has been utterly brilliant in the way it has played the sanctions card," said a Western diplomat who recently left Iraq. "It has turned punishment into a virtual asset in winning back acceptability and even helping the regime survive."

UNICEF estimates that more than 1 million children under age 5, or nearly one-third of all the children in that age group in Iraq, are chronically malnourished. But diplomats and aid workers have raised questions about the causes.

Many children in Baghdad hospitals

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But Baghdad Repeats Threat

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Iraq again demanded an end to United Nations sanctions against it on Sunday and said warnings that its foes would pay a heavy price if the sanctions were maintained should be taken seriously.

The Iraqi culture and information minister, Humam Abdul Khaleq Abdul Ghafur, said that UN Security Council deliberations in New York on Monday should focus only on lifting the embargo. He said visits by UN inspectors to eight so-called presidential sites in recent weeks had shown that no weapons were hidden there.

In Washington, Defense Secretary

William Cohen said Sunday that Iraq had failed to meet UN requirements on the destruction of nerve gas and other weapons of mass destruction.

He said on Fox Television that President Saddam Hussein had previously acknowledged that Iraq had 50 Scud missiles armed with chemical warheads, 25 missiles armed with biological agents, and 4 tons of VX nerve gas.

Mr. Cohen said Iraq "has to show where, when, how all these systems were destroyed." He said a report by the head of the UN inspection teams, Richard Butler, which was to be debated at the UN on Monday, showed those obligations had not been met.

On the Pharmaceutical Frontier, Looking for Keys to Quality of Life

By Justin Gillis
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Find a sympathetic doctor these days and head down to the corner drugstore with a few prescriptions in hand, and you can walk out with a sack of goodies that promise to make life better.

There's Propecia, a \$50-a-month treatment to make a balding man's hair grow back. There's a prescription cream called

Retin-A to make wrinkles fade. There's Prozac for positive thinking and a new drug that can make people thinner.

There is also Viagra, an impotence treatment that some urologists say will make sex better even for men who are not impotent. For that matter, it may make sex better for women who take it.

This is the new frontier of drug development: quality-of-life pharmacology. The products on the market now are merely the first wave. In the lab-

oratories of U.S. drug and biotechnology companies, a dazzling array of new treatments is under development.

Taking advantage of growing knowledge of the body's elementary processes, scientists at these companies say they expect to be able to restore joints damaged by arthritis, lower the body's "set point" to banish flab, grow new blood vessels to replace ones that clog up, stop age-related degeneration of the eyes and bones. In short, they hope to

keep people looking and feeling vigorous well into the decades that used to be regarded as old age.

Among scientists there is not much question that a lot of this will happen — the only real question is how soon.

"Where all this technology is taking us is into a series of qualitative improvements in people's lives," said William Haseltine, head of Human Genomes Sciences Inc. of Maryland, a company in the vanguard of the new pharmacology.

"We'll be using our knowledge to help the body rebuild itself."

Yet this push for quality-of-life drugs raises vexing new questions for the health-care system. Foremost is the issue of cost. Drug and biotechnology companies are investing billions to develop the new treatments, in part because they realize that people will pay extraordinary prices to get them.

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Unexpected Success Story / Nearly a Million From Former Soviet Republics

'The Russians' Keep Coming and Changing Israel

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

HAIFA, Israel — Like a huge earthquake followed by endless aftershocks, Mikhail Gorbachev's decision to allow Jews to leave the Soviet Union on mass nearly a decade ago has reshaped the political, cultural and economic landscape of Israel and continues to redefine the state.

Both in its massive scale — nearly a million former Soviet immigrants will have arrived by 2000 — and its astonishingly high educational and professional quality, the Russian influx is unlike any previous surge of immigration to Israel, which this week celebrates the 50th anniversary of its founding.

Even now, immigrants from the Soviet successor states continue to land at Ben-Gurion International Airport at a clip of more than 150 a day, dwarfing all other current immigrant groups to Israel and altering neighborhoods, offices and the country's political calculus.

The "Russians," a generic term encompassing immigrants from all 15 former Soviet republics, have confounded expectations in Israel. Having once been seen as a threat to jobs, wages and prosperity, they have in fact helped reinvigorate the nation's economy.

For immigrants who arrived in the early 1990s, the unemployment rate, about 7 percent, is below that of other Israelis. Most have bought their own apartments. Half own cars. The once-gaping disparity in earnings is closing as Russians steadily move up the corporate ladder.

"If you look at the U.S., France, Germany or Canada, their immigrants are always less skilled than the native population," said Rachel Friedberg, an economist at Brown University in Rhode Island. "But the Russians are actually more skilled than native Israelis — more engineers, more musicians, more physicians. Over time they've done incredibly well."

From its founding in 1948, Israel has been a country of immigrants, and it remains emphatically so today. Half the exceptionally young population of 5.9 million was born elsewhere. Nearly all the cabinet ministers in Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government are immigrants or the sons of immigrants from a broad spectrum of the Jewish diaspora — Russians, Ukrainians, Moroccans, Yemenis, Spaniards, Tunisians, Austrians, Hungarians, Iranians, Romanians and Kurds.

IMMIGRATION is central to Israel's self-image and to its drive and ambition. It is also a wellspring of heartache, social upheaval and political tension.

The myth of an Israeli melting pot, nurtured for decades by Jews who flocked to the new country seeking social harmony in a land of their own, has yielded to a harsh new reality: a culture at once richer and more diverse, but also far more balkanized than its founders ever imagined. Just look south of Tel Aviv, to the town of Bnei Ayish, where a construction manager from Moscow who barely knew what a bar mitzvah was a decade ago



Michael Kagan, center, the first Russian hired in Israel by Intel Corp., in 1983, sitting with some of the 150 other Soviet immigrants who work for the technology company now.

Netanyahu Rejects Any U.S. Pressure

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu urged the United States on Sunday not to put pressure on Israel to widen the scope of its long-delayed troop withdrawal in the West Bank.

"I hope that the United States sticks to its position that Israel and Israel alone must determine its security and its redeployment," he told the U.S. Fox news channel before a scheduled meeting with the U.S. peace envoy Dennis Ross.

"I assure you that we will do our utmost but I will not go beyond those things that I think

might jeopardize Israel's security," Mr. Netanyahu said.

In an unpublished U.S. package deal to open negotiations on a final Israeli-Palestinian peace accord, Washington is reported to want Israel to withdraw its forces from an additional 13 percent of the West Bank under interim agreements. Israel, citing security problems, has called the 13 percent figure unacceptable.

Mr. Ross was back in the region to prepare the ground for separate talks Mr. Netanyahu and the Palestinian president, Yasser Arafat, will hold in London on May 4 with U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.

is now on the verge of becoming mayor.

Grigori Lifshits arrived in Israel in 1992 and moved to Bnei Ayish, which consisted of a few hundred families, most of them immigrants from Yemen who settled there in the late 1950s. The families lived in bungalows, worked in the groves and fields outside town, kept kosher kitchens, sent their kids to a religious school and attended synagogue regularly.

Mr. Lifshits, now in his late 40s, represented a new breed of immigrant for Bnei Ayish — urban, professional, college-educated and secular.

"Few of us knew the first thing about Judaism in Russia," said Mr. Lifshits, who is one of just a handful of Russians in Bnei Ayish who wears a religious skullcap.

The Russian settlers in Bnei Ayish soon became a flood and the Yemenis who had been there for

years began talking about a "Russian takeover."

What had been a settlement of 1,500 people swelled to a town of 7,000. Three-story apartment blocks — referred to by the Yemenis as "high-rises" — sprouted to house the newcomers. The apartment blocks were in the southwest of town; the Yemenis' bungalows were in the northeast.

In their part of town, the Russians opened delicatessens — one called Arbat, after Moscow's famous pedestrian street — selling ham and bacon. Few attended synagogue; almost none kept a kosher kitchen. They built secular schools for their children. They opened a new community center where the lingua franca was Russian and the sport of choice volleyball.

Swamped by the newcomers, the Yemenis despaired. Nearly two-thirds of the town is now

Russian. In local elections this November, the Russians will easily capture a majority of the town council seats. Mr. Lifshits, once a loyal Communist Party member in Moscow, is the odds-on favorite to become the new mayor.

"There are even rumors that they want to build an Orthodox church," said Yishye Yidye, the Yemeni deputy mayor who has watched the town's transformation with dismay. "This would be the worst thing that could possibly happen."

Mr. Lifshits scoffed at the idea of an Orthodox church but acknowledged that cohabitation has been strained. "The tension hasn't reached the point of violence," he said. "But there is tension."

The bitter divisions within Israel, once glossed over when Arab enemies loomed larger, have been brought home to Israelis by the Russians with all the subtlety of a poke in the eye. The Russians now comprise nearly a fifth of the nation's population. Many are ignorant of Judaism and at least a quarter of them are not even regarded as Jewish, including the husbands, wives and children of those who are.

YET THE Russians in Israel are so numerous, and their sense of culture so strong, that few feel ostracized. "Why should we be integrated?" said Edvard Kuznetsov, a former Soviet dissident and political prisoner who is now chief editor of Vesti, Israel's largest Russian-language newspaper.

"Why shouldn't we fight and protest to advance our rights? If you're big enough you can fight to keep your own culture. Is there tension? So what? Tension is part of life."

Sergei Michael, a Russian immigrant and activist in Israel's Labor Party, said: "The reality in Israel is many nations, societies and ethnic groups actually opposed to each other. There's no mosaic because the pieces don't fit."

It is dawn on Israelis that Russians not only are making good much more quickly than was forecast, but also are redefining Israel and what it means to be an Israeli.

One Israeli commentator, writing in the daily newspaper Ha'aretz, likened the immigrants' arrival to a \$10 billion aid program from the former Soviet states. Economists regard the Russian immigration as an infusion of highly trained human capital that Israel itself could never have generated so quickly.

The Russian impact has been felt everywhere, from the northern town of Metulla, where Moroccan children play ice hockey under the tutelage of Russian coaches, to the southern desert city of BeerSheva, which says it is home to more chess grandmasters than any place on earth, all but one of them Russian-born.

In the coastal town of Ashdod, Russians have started an international summer jazz festival, now entering its fifth season. Nearby, in the Barzilai regional hospital in Ashkelon, a majority of the staff physicians are Russian, including the chiefs of the surgery and oncology departments. In practically every corner of Israel, native-born Israeli music teachers have been squeezed out of business by a deluge of job-hungry Russian violinists and pianists willing to work for less.

As the immigration made itself felt, the expectations that attended the Russians' arrival ran full force into very different realities. Some Israeli women's groups had hoped the new immigrants would swell their ranks and add muscle to the abortion-rights movement in Israel. But Russian women have mostly stayed away.

The Israeli liberal establishment, descendants of Europeans, saw the Russians as natural allies who would help neutralize the growing influence of the Sephardim, immigrants from North Africa and the Middle East. But in the 1996 elections the Russians, in the form of a new party called Yisrael B'alyah (Movement for Israel and Immigration), joined forces with the Sephardim and helped elect Mr. Netanyahu, a conservative prime minister.

Peace activists assumed that the Russian Jews, once an oppressed minority in the Soviet Union, would identify with the Palestinians and press for a negotiated settlement. Few of the new arrivals appear to feel sympathy for their Arab neighbors or for the idea of trading West Bank land for peace with the Palestinians.

"There is a Soviet mentality that is still alive — paternalism and territorial chauvinism," said Roman Bronfman, a political scientist who arrived from Ukraine in 1980. A member of Yisrael B'alyah, he is a moderate member of Parliament. "Although the Soviet structure broke down, the mentality is much slower to die."

Junta Foes In Nigeria Call Protests For May Day

Reuters

LAGOS — Nigeria's main opposition group called Sunday for May Day protests against the country's military ruler, General Sani Abacha, and said it was happy that so many voters had boycotted the elections held Saturday.

The United Action for Democracy said it would begin its protest this week with strikes and demonstrations Friday.

The group was behind the call to Nigerians to boycott the national assembly elections Saturday. Turnout was very low across the country of 104 million people.

The success of the elections had been viewed by local media and analysts as a test of support for General Abacha's plan to restore civilian rule. Last week, all five of Nigeria's registered parties adopted him as their only candidate in the presidential elections set for Aug. 1.

"I am disappointed in the low turnout of people," said Lieutenant General Jeremiah Useni, minister for the capital, Abuja, and one of General Abacha's closest aides and most enduring allies.

"I expected to see a large turnout from voters," he said. "I don't really know the reason for this impact."

Official voter-turnout figures are often not made public in Nigeria, but officials of the government's electoral commission said privately that the turnout Saturday might have been the lowest in any Nigerian election since the country's independence from Britain in 1960.

Expression of Displeasure

James Rupert of The Washington Post reported earlier from Lagos: The fact that Nigerians largely ignored the vote was seen by political analysts as a new sign that the declared transition to civilian rule had lost public credibility.

Some Nigerians, as well as some U.S. policymakers, had expressed hope that General Abacha might permit a degree of political competition during the transition period.

But General Abacha's emergence as the only legal candidate for president makes the transition a sham, according to many Nigerians.

Nigeria's main city, Lagos, was eerily lifeless, with few people on the streets on voting day. Most people interviewed said they would not vote.

"These parties are all the same. I don't want anything to do with this," said Olu Akinyemi, a pedestrian.

The election included elements of the farcical. The electoral commission did not announce the final list of approved candidates until Thursday, less than 48 hours before voting started.

And no one knows the exact dates of the legislature that was being chosen Saturday, because General Abacha is keeping secret the 1995 draft constitution under which the civilian government is to operate. Still, the government-owned Daily Times declared that the election "is considered crucial because of the elevated status" that the legislature is believed to have been accorded by the constitution.

"Abacha has set the stage to install himself as the next president," said Emma Ezeazu, a leader of the pro-democracy lobby Democratic Alternative. But deep discontent among citizens and many military officers means "the stage also has been set for the transition process to be overturned," he said.

Diplomats and scholars say any flaring of existing tensions could set off civil upheavals. Ethnic strains are considerable, notably among the Yoruba of southwestern Nigeria who long have felt excluded from power by northern, mainly Hausa, elites. Feuds over land or political patronage frequently erupt.

Two explosions in markets in Lagos and the southwestern city of Ife killed one person this week — a reminder of waves of bombings in 1996 and 1997.

Pro-Israel Lobby in U.S. Wields Discreet Power

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For many Americans, there is a bedrock belief in the importance of the state of Israel and of America's commitment to it.

Of all the Jewish organizations devoted to channeling that popular opinion into American policy, there is none so influential, or so feared, as the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, known as AIPAC.

While the group's tactics have sometimes been controversial, and some consider that its quiet power has made it insufficiently sensitive to the concerns of more liberal American Jews, AIPAC is a crucial actor. Founded in 1951, soon after Israel was born, AIPAC is the only registered Jewish lobby, dedicated to nurturing and preserving the American-Israeli relationship no matter what the government in Washington or Jerusalem.

A glimpse into the group's power and current tactics came on the evening of March 29 as the Israeli government was trying to fend off the possibility of a public clash with the Clinton administration over Israeli withdrawals from the

West Bank. Senior Israeli diplomats met with AIPAC leaders at the residence of the Israeli ambassador, Eliahu Ben-Elissar.

AIPAC was pressing senators to sign a letter urging President Bill Clinton not to go public with an American proposal for a withdrawal that Israel's prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, would oppose. But fewer than 40 senators had signed, and by some accounts this meeting was a strategy session to coordinate the lobbying effort.

A few days later, 81 senators had signed. While administration officials were privately annoyed by the pressure, and denied that Mr. Clinton wanted a public confrontation with Israel, they were also impressed by the number of signatures — as AIPAC meant them to be.

Mr. Clinton's special Middle East envoy, Dennis Ross, was sent on yet another negotiating trip to the region, and there was a renewed effort by the administration and by Mr. Netanyahu to find a compromise. "We were doing that anyway, and told AIPAC so," said a senior administration official. "But the letter was meant as a shot across our bow."

The group's executive director, Howard Kohr, genially denies any untoward complicity

between the Israeli Embassy and AIPAC, which Fortune magazine has called the second most influential lobby in Washington, just after the American Association of Retired Persons.

"Ambassador Ben-Elissar called us to ask what the letter was all about," said Mr. Kohr, who insists that neither Mr. Netanyahu's office nor AIPAC initiated the letter, which was sponsored by Senators Joseph Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut, and Connie Mack, Republican of Florida.

Asked why the ambassador would call Mr. Kohr for a briefing, rather than the senators, Mr. Kohr answered: "No one knows more about the Hill than us."

Few in Washington would doubt him. AIPAC, with more than 55,000 members and a budget of \$14.2 million, calls itself "America's pro-Israel lobby." Its influence is legendary, built on grass-roots political organization, timely research and a network of active, articulate members.

AIPAC is not a registered foreign lobby but an American organization that plays American politics without apology. Thus, it is sensitive to suggestions that it is too close to the Israeli government.

A 'Coffee' High

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Passengers on an American Airlines flight from Cali, Colombia, almost got a freshly brewed cup of liquid heroin after 15 pounds of the drug were hidden in coffee packaging.

The flight crew brewed a package and noticed that the drink did not look right, an airline spokesman said. No passengers received it.

The flight was en route to Miami this month when the heroin was found. American has a program to combat drug smuggling. "We spend millions of dollars to avoid this," the spokesman said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Slovenia Spends to Lure Tourists

Ljubljana, Slovenia (Reuters) — The Tourist Board plans to spend 25 million Deutsche marks (\$14 million) over the next five years to promote international visits to Slovenia.

The head of the state agency, Franc Krizan, said not enough foreigners were aware of the attractions of the country, which is half the size of Switzerland but has both craggy mountains and seaside retreats. Other obstacles to tourism, he said, are outdated ski lifts and an insufficient number of direct flights to the country, especially from the United States.

The volcanic Mount Unzen was reopened to tourists Sunday, seven years after an eruption that killed 43 people. Japanese police said more than 1,000 people climbed the volcano, which an Unzen observatory official said is considered stable because its most recent major eruption was in February 1995.

Half a million tourists have visited Cuba so far this year, a 10 percent increase over the like period last year, the official daily Granma reported Saturday. The greatest number of vacationers came from Canada, it said.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Togo, Yugoslavia.

TUESDAY: Afghanistan, Albania, Bahrain, Belarus, Bhutan, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria.

WEDNESDAY: Israel, Japan, Pakistan.

THURSDAY: Israel, Netherlands, Vietnam.

FRIDAY: All countries except: Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bermuda, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tajikistan, Trinidad, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United States.

SATURDAY: China, Macedonia, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine, Yugoslavia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg, Reuters

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America: Seasonably mild in the Midwest and the central Plains Tuesday, but unsettled with scattered showers and thunderstorms. Sunny and cool in the Northeast Tuesday; then turning warmer. Very warm in the Southwest with a few mountain thunderstorms Tuesday. Unsettled with showers in Germany, but mild and dry in Poland.

Europe: Sunny and nice in Spain Tuesday, but there will be heavy rain in the northwest Wednesday and Thursday. London will have showers Thursday. Seoul and Tokyo will be dry and mild Tuesday; mild and dry Wednesday. Sunny and warm in Greece Tuesday. Most of India will be dry Tuesday and Wednesday, but rain and hot, but the east will have showers and thunderstorms.

Asia: Very warm with sun in Beijing and most of northeast China Tuesday and Wednesday; a may shower Thursday. Seoul and Tokyo will be dry and mild Tuesday; mild and dry Wednesday. Sunny and warm in Greece Tuesday. Most of India will be dry Tuesday and Wednesday, but rain and hot, but the east will have showers and thunderstorms.

Legend: sunny, p: partly cloudy, c: cloudy, sh: showers, h: heavy rain, s: snow, f: fog, m: mist, w: wind, v: very.

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THE AMERICAS

Secret Exercise Finds U.S. Can't Cope With a Biological Terror Attack

By Judith Miller
and William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On a bright spring day last month, 40 officials from more than a dozen federal agencies met secretly near the White House to play out what would happen if terrorists attacked the United States with a devastating new type of germ weapon, government officials say.

The results were not encouraging. Under the scenario, terrorists spread a virus along the Mexican-American border, primarily in California and the Southwest. After doctors diagnosed the epidemic as smallpox, the dreaded killer once thought to have been eradicated, vaccines were rushed in to immunize the population.

But what appeared to have been smallpox turned out to be a hybrid whose hidden side caused profuse bleeding and a high fever for which there was no cure.

As the scenario unfolded, officials playing the role of state and local officials were quickly overwhelmed by a panicked population, thousands of whom were falling ill and dying. Discovering huge gaps in logistics, legal authority and medical care, the officials began quarreling among themselves and with

Washington over how to stem the epidemic. In truth, no one was in charge.

The outcome of the exercise surprised some participants but illustrated what others had long suspected: The United States, despite huge investments of time, money and effort in recent years, is still unprepared to respond to biological terror weapons.

The secret exercise, officials said, also underscored the need for a sweeping plan that President Bill Clinton is expected to approve this week. The goal of the two new "presidential decision directives," known as PDD-62 and PDD-63, is to enhance the country's ability to prevent chemical, biological or cyber-weapon attacks, and if deterrence fails, to respond more effectively to the mayhem.

Mr. Clinton's interest, especially in germ warfare, has been deepened by books, aides said. The president was so alarmed by one of them — a novel by Richard Preston titled "The Cobra Event" (Random House), which portrays a lone terrorist's attack on New York City with a genetically engineered virus — that he instructed intelligence experts to evaluate its credibility. Experts tend to disagree on the plausibility of such high-technology threats. But most agree that the danger will grow and that such an attack, if successful, could

be catastrophic.

Administration officials said the president had become increasingly worried by the idea of germ-wielding terrorists who might cripple the nation by sowing deadly epidemics.

Mr. Clinton's personal interest, officials said, has become a powerful force behind a series of secret federal meetings and directives meant to bolster the nation's anti-terrorism work. Mr. Clinton has also asked the National Security Council if more money is needed in this year's budget for anti-terrorism efforts.

During his presidency, terrorism has emerged as one of the country's thorniest security threats. In February 1993, a month after he took office, a terrorist bomb exploded under the World Trade Center in New York, killing 6 people and injuring 1,000.

In March 1995, a Japanese cult, Aum Shinrikyo, staged a stunning chemical attack on the Tokyo subway system, killing 12 and injuring 5,000. While the group used a lethal nerve gas, it turned out that it had also worked hard to make biological weapons, a realization that a senior administration official characterized as a "wake-up call."

Then, in April 1995, terrorists blew up the federal office building in Oklahoma City, killing 168.

Apprehension about germs grew later in 1995 as Iraq admitted that it had built and hidden a large biological arsenal and was prepared to use it during the Gulf War in 1991.

On June 21, 1995, Mr. Clinton signed PDD-39, which stated that the United States had "no higher priority" than stopping terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. More than 40 agencies vied for a piece of the new federal pie, eager for part of the billions of dollars that Congress began appropriating for anti-terrorism programs.

The General Accounting Office, in a report in December, faulted the government for a serious lack of coordination in efforts to counter the terrorist threat. For instance, it said there was no mechanism to prevent huge duplication of effort in some areas and inaction in others.

Richard Falkenrath, executive director of Harvard's Center for Science and International Affairs and author of "America's Achilles Heel" (The MIT Press), a new book on high-technology terrorism, also criticized the government's efforts. "There is still no overarching federal blueprint for response," he said in an interview.

The government concedes at least some of its failings. According to a draft of an interagency study, government

counterterrorism programs suffer from a lack of intelligence-sharing and a lack of information about what individual terrorists or groups may be plotting. The Washington Post reported Friday.

Last month's secret exercise, known as a "table top" — the civilian version of a military war game — used a genetically engineered virus, a mix of the smallpox and Marburg viruses.

Dr. William Haseltine, a leading expert on genetic engineering whom the White House asked to review the scenario, said in an interview that it was realistic. "You could make such a virus today," he said.

"Any trained molecular virologist with a really good lab can do it."

But Dr. John Huggins, head of viral therapies at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases at Fort Detrick, Maryland, disagreed. "Most of us think it's many years away," he said, adding, though, that using the conjectured hybrid in a worst-case federal exercise made sense.

Administration officials said the scenario was purposely intended to inflict a substantial disaster so as to stress the system and reveal weakness in emergency preparedness.

Among the shortcomings, officials said, were that in such emergencies hospitals would quickly exhaust supplies of

antibiotics and vaccine. One participant said that it was very hard "to get trained, immunized medical staff into an infected area."

Federal quarantine laws turned out to be too antiquated to deal with the crisis and almost no state had serious plans for how to take care of the people it had isolated. In addition, what began as a domestic disaster rapidly spiraled into an international crisis as the epidemic threatened to spread to Mexico.

Mr. Clinton's deepening interest in such potential threats, aides said, led him to request a briefing by a panel of experts this month on the genetic engineering of biological weapons and related issues.

For 90 minutes on April 10, he questioned seven scientists and cabinet members about what a White House statement described as "opportunities and the national security challenges posed by genetic engineering and biotechnology."

Those familiar with the final report said the panel had urged Mr. Clinton, among other things, to stockpile and develop the capacity to make antidotes, vaccines and antibiotics rapidly, bolster federal funds for drug and medical research, strengthen the public-health sector and streamline the government system for detecting and managing biological crises.



Parents and pupils comforting each other before a counseling session at the Edinboro, Pennsylvania, school after a 14-year-old opened fire at a graduation ball.

Boy Kills Teacher in Dance Shooting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EDINBORO, Pennsylvania — A 14-year-old boy has been arraigned on murder charges after being accused of opening fire at an eighth-grade graduation dance here. A teacher was killed, and two other students and another teacher were wounded.

Andrew Wurst, a pupil at Parker Middle School, shot John Gillette, a science teacher, on a patio outside a banquet hall, walked inside and fired several more shots, left the building through a rear exit and was arrested shortly thereafter, according to Mark Zaleski, a police spokesman.

Mr. Zaleski said the boy, who was arraigned Saturday, faced several other charges, including three counts of aggravated assault, reckless endangerment, and firearms possession, and could be arraigned on those charges later.

Teenagers were dancing when the first of several booms rang out Friday night at Nick's Place, near Edinboro, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Pittsburgh.

Sobbing girls in satin dresses and terrified boys in neckties huddled out-

side the hall. Some hid in a closet.

Adam Sarren, 15, said the shots sounded like a cap gun. "It was pretty horrible. It was like a nightmare," he said. "We were all scared and crying and praying."

In the past six months, four students and a teacher were fatally shot at a middle school in Jonesboro, Arkansas, three students were killed in a shooting at a high school in West Paducah, Kentucky, and two students were killed and seven wounded at a high school shooting in Pearl, Mississippi.

A month ago, Andrew Wurst joked about killing people and then committing suicide, according to two boys who described themselves as friends of his. Triston Lucas, 14, and Ben Mills, 13, said they did not take him seriously.

"He'd laugh when he said it. You couldn't really take him serious," Triston Lucas said.

Both boys, who attended counseling sessions at the school Saturday, said Andrew Wurst did not know Mr. Gillette, 48. Andrew Wurst never said he planned to kill at

the dance, nor had he identified any targets, the boys said.

Mr. Gillette, a teacher for 27 years who had organized the dance, was shot in the head.

Two 14-year-old boys were wounded by gunfire; one was grazed across the abdomen and the other shot in the foot. Both were treated at a hospital and released. A female teacher was grazed by a bullet and did not need medical treatment.

Andrew Wurst, who carried a .25-caliber handgun registered to his father and a small amount of marijuana, was caught in a field behind the hall just after the shooting by the owner of Nick's Place, James Strand, who carried a shotgun.

Andrew Wurst, of nearby McKean, was charged as an adult with criminal homicide and jailed without bond.

School officials did not know what motivated the shooting.

On Saturday, hundreds of parents, students and teachers gathered at the school to meet with counselors. Outside the school, the district superintendent read a statement.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

4-Year-Old Shoots Playmate to Death

The Associated Press

GREENSBORO, North Carolina — A boy was fatally shot on his sixth birthday by a 4-year-old using a handgun that the boys had found in a purse, the police here said.

Police officers and rescue workers found Carlos Gilmer's body in his house Saturday. Witnesses said the 4-year-old was playing outside shortly after the shooting.

The police said the 4-year-old playmate shot Carlos in the neck.

"They always used to come up to me going, 'Pow! Pow!'" Tabatha White, a 12-year-old neighbor, said of the boys. "He probably went up to Carlos and did the same thing."

Carlos's godmother, Beulah Lindsay, who neighbors said was his main caretaker, was preparing for Carlos's party at the time of the shooting.

The police would not say who owned the gun but said they were considering charging its owner under a state law that prohibits leaving guns accessible to minors.

Away From Politics

- Rick Searfoss, commander of the space shuttle Columbia, repaired a critical air purifier after it failed and threatened to cut short Columbia's 16-day science mission. Columbia is due to land next Sunday. (WP)
- A study of thousands of nurses provides evidence that obesity greatly increases the risk of asthma, Harvard researchers say. The study found obese people at least three times as likely as the average person to get asthma. (AP)
- A motor yacht used by former President John F. Kennedy was sold for \$167,000 to an anonymous buyer at an auction in New York. (Reuters)
- A 10-mile section of the Mississippi River was closed to all boat traffic Saturday because 13 of 130 barges that had broken loose from their moorings were still missing. (AP)
- An apartment-house owner, Geoffrey Ferguson, 47, of North Carolina, was convicted of killing five men in a rent dispute in 1995 and burning down the building to cover up the crime. (AP)
- A man was charged with stealing more than 1,000 telephone calling-card numbers, many by looking over the shoulders of callers at a New York City railroad station, officials said. He was accused of using the numbers to make calls worldwide. (Reuters)

POLITICAL NOTES

Guest Named Paula Fails to Faze Clinton

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton was the most anticipated speaker Saturday night at the White House Correspondents' Association dinner, but the center of attention was in the back of the room, where Paula Jones dined and drew stares and conversation from a steady stream of curious bigwigs.

Mrs. Jones, a guest of Insight magazine, had last been in the same room with Mr. Clinton on Jan. 17, when she spent six hours in the office of Mr. Clinton's lawyer, Robert Bennett, for Mr. Clinton's deposition in her lawsuit. Her sexual harassment case against the president was dismissed in Arkansas on April 1, but she plans to appeal.

Saturday, the paths of Mr. Clinton and Mrs. Jones did not cross.

Mr. Clinton did not directly mention Mrs. Jones in his humorous speech, saying he was blissfully unaware of the events of the last few months.

What Volunteers?

PHILADELPHIA — One year ago this week, three presidents, half the

cabinet, 30 governors and hundreds of other prominent Americans descended on gritty Germantown Avenue here to set an example of volunteerism that would spread across the nation and change the lives of millions of poor children.

More than 5,000 volunteers wielded trash bags and paint rollers to erase 8.5 miles (14 kilometers) of urban blight as the highlight of a three-day meeting aimed at creating a voluntary national commitment to help needy youth.

Now the administration marks the first anniversary of the volunteer effort and it is clear that the vast army of volunteers that would clean up blighted areas of America has not materialized.

The impact of the volunteer effort has been far from clear.

What is known in Philadelphia is that the most important goal, connecting needy children with caring mentors, tutors and coaches, is far from being realized.

Quote/Unquote

Michael McCurry, the White House spokesman, after Buddy, the White House Labrador puppy, was neutered over the weekend: "Buddy is happy and doing well and is still very much an affectionate dog." (AFP)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Hispanic TV Turns Trendy

It would have been unimaginable a dozen years ago: the top-rated television station in a major American city broadcasting in Spanish.

WLTV of Miami, which is owned by the Univision network of Los Angeles, finished first in the February ratings "sweeps," beating six English-language stations and one Spanish-language competitor. It was the first time, The Washington Post reports, that a station broadcasting in a language other than English in a major American city had finished with the highest average ratings over a monthlong period.

The results in Miami illustrate two social trends. Most obviously, the Spanish-speaking population is growing rapidly, with Hispanics eventually expected to overtake blacks as the country's largest minority. In Miami, about 30 percent of 1.4 million television viewers are Hispanic.

Also, a television culture once dominated by three networks — ABC, CBS and NBC — has splintered into scores of pieces, as cable and satellite television offer the average viewer a choice of many dozens of channels.

Short Takes

The Sierra Club has voted down a controversial proposal that would have called for strict curbs on U.S. immigration. Members of the environmental club voted by 60 percent to 40 percent against the measure. Backers of the initiative argued that the country could not slow down the degradation of natural resources, halt urban sprawl and protect wildlife habitat without stabilizing population growth. The club's president, Adam Werbach, called the measure "horrific" and threatened to resign if it passed. He and other opponents argued that the measure failed to look at the global impact of immigration restrictions, and said it would have painted the 550,000-member organization as elitist and racist.

San Francisco has set up emergency "pigeon patrols" after dozens of birds have been found poisoned by birdseed laced with strychnine. Animal control officers have seen pigeons plummet out of the sky after ingesting the poison. The patrols, which include homeless people, have so far had no luck. But the killings have brought a wave of sympathy for a fowl with few friends. The San Francisco Chronicle has even editorialized in the pigeon's support: "The city's domestic pigeons are not 'flying rats,' as some claim. Rather they are street-wise doves." It added that "merciless

ornithophobes" should be tracked down and prosecuted.

Native Americans converged on Albuquerque, New Mexico, over the weekend in what organizers said was the world's largest powwow. The Gathering of Nations drew tens of thousands of Indians, including more than 3,000 singers and dancers from more than 700 North American tribes. "It's beautiful," said Princess Snailwing of the Mashpee Wampanoag tribe. "I see tomorrow's generation. I see proud families who took the time to teach their children their culture." In 1982, when the event began, only 1,200 Indians took part.

In a novel expansion of laws requiring sex offenders to register with the authorities, Governor Thomas Carper of Delaware has signed into law a bill that requires sex offenders in the state to be so identified on their driver's licenses. Delaware is among the 48 states that require sex offenders to register with local law-enforcement authorities so neighbors can be notified of offenders living near them. But the new measure is the first of its kind in the country, The New York Times reports. The American Civil Liberties Union, while expressing sympathy with the sentiment behind the law, protested that it was a violation of privacy.

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EUROPE

Seepage of Missile Technology From Russia to Iran Comes Under Fire

By Michael R. Gordon
and Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A truck laden with 22 tons of stainless steel that could be used to make missiles has been intercepted on its way to Tehran, raising new questions about Russia's determination to end assistance to Iran's missile program.

U.S. officials warned the Russian authorities several days in advance that a shipment of steel, which they said was of a type particularly suited for use in making fuel tanks for Scud missiles, was expected to leave Moscow, based on U.S. intelligence reports.

But the Russians say that the U.S. information was not detailed enough and that they were unable to stop the truck in time. It was impounded in late March after leaving Russia when customs officials in Azerbaijan stopped it from crossing the border to Iran.

Russia's failure to stop the shipment has become an issue in a broader debate about Moscow's promise to clamp down on the sale of missile technology to Iran.

President Boris Yeltsin issued a decree in January tightening controls on the export of missile-related technology to Iran. Moscow says that it is doing its best to prevent the seepage of such technology to Iran and that the Americans are too quick to politicize the issue.

But U.S. officials say troublesome cases still remain. "It would not be accurate to say they are stonewalling us," a U.S. specialist said. "But it is a hard issue for them, technologically and politically. They want to preserve a relationship with Iran. Some of the cases have gone away, but others remain on the table for us to discuss."

The issue has important military implications for the Middle East, where Israel has expressed alarm that it may soon be within the range of Iranian missiles.

It is also emerging as the major obstacle in the already frayed U.S.-Russian relationship.

U.S. lawmakers have threatened to impose economic sanctions on Russian enterprises or institutions that aid Iran's missile program if Russia does not fulfill its pledges to block the assistance.

But the Clinton administration strongly opposes that step, saying it would disrupt sensitive discussions between Washington and Moscow.

"It's a very serious problem for our relationship with Russia and for the security of the region," the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, said in an interview.

He said the Senate would vote in May on a resolution to impose sanctions "if there's not major progress made in the next 30 days."

The United States has long been anxious about Moscow's close ties with Tehran. Washington has complained that Russia's plans to sell Iran up to four nuclear reactors will make it easier for the country to carry out a clandestine program to develop nuclear weapons, allegations that Moscow rejects.

But the flow of Russian technology to Iran's missile program has also been a cardinal worry.

Iran has begun a program to build a missile dubbed the Shahab 3, which has a range of about 1,300 kilometers (800 miles)—more than twice the range of a

Scud missile and long enough to reach Israel, Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

The missile is based on a North Korean design, but Iran has also turned to Russia to develop the technology.

But the key question is whether Russia is cracking down as promised.

"The 13 cases which our American colleagues have so nicely informed us of have been considered, and we have provided detailed explanations," Yuri Koptev, the head of the Russian space agency and the top Russian official on the missile issue, said earlier this year.

"In the cases where we saw some doubtful aspect, these contacts were severed."

But when Robert Gallucci, the special U.S. envoy on the missile issue, met with Russian officials this week, a number of cases remained unresolved. U.S. officials, for example, are concerned that Iranians are still receiving training in propulsion and guidance technology at the St. Petersburg Technical University in St. Petersburg and perhaps at the Moscow Aviation Institute.

The Russians have yet to complete their investigations of enterprises called

Polys, which is suspected of providing navigation and guidance technology to Iran, and Ni Graft, which makes material used to coat ballistic missile warheads. A shipment of the material from Ni Graft was intercepted by the Austrians on its way to Iran.

The Russians have taken some steps. The government has expelled an Iranian student who was trying to buy missile technology and intervened to cancel an Iranian contract with NPT Trud, which makes missile engines.

U.S. officials say the case is more important as a political test of Moscow's will to act than for its military implications.

U.S. lawmakers, who have been briefed on the steel incident, portray it as an example of Russian incompetence or duplicity.

Russians say the critics are insensitive to the difficulties of preventing smuggling in a vast and unruly nation.

The case began when U.S. intelligence learned about the plan to smuggle stainless steel to Iran. The steel can resist high temperatures, and U.S. experts say they believe that Iran intended

to use it to make fuel tanks for Scud missiles. U.S. sources say it was to be transported by company called Moso.

U.S. officials alerted Russian intelligence in March that the steel was to be shipped. But U.S. officials concede that they did not know all the details.

The truck left Moscow several days later for the long drive to Iran and managed to get out of Russia successfully.

Azerbaijan notified the United States on March 26 that its customs officials had detained the truck on the Azerbaijan-Iran border.

Officials in Azerbaijan say the shipping documents misrepresented the type of steel. The shipper was identified as Europalas-2000, which U.S. officials say was a front company.

A sample of the steel was sent to the Americans for analysis. After Azerbaijan stopped the shipment, the Russian authorities arrested three men from Tajikistan in connection with the smuggling effort.

One American specialist said the case was complex. "It is not clear that we directed the Russians to the right place," he said.



NO CHERNOBYL — Belarussians in Minsk protesting the plant across the Ukraine border that spewed radiation 12 years ago Sunday.

Toxic Spill Diverted From Spanish Park

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DONANA NATIONAL PARK, Spain — The authorities in Spain said a major ecological disaster was prevented Sunday when a huge flow of toxic waste was diverted away from Donana National Park, one of Europe's leading nature reserves.

The officials, however, warned that the surrounding areas could suffer severe pollution.

The wall of acidic water rushed into the Guadimar River in southern Spain on Saturday when a waste reservoir at a mine ruptured. It cut a 25-kilometer (16-mile) path of destruction along the banks of the river, killing crops, fish and birds.

Environment Minister Isabel Tocino said engineers succeeded in blocking off the river, contaminated by a spill of up to 5 million cubic meters of toxic liquid, before the flow reached the park.

"Fortunately, Donana has been saved," Ms. Tocino told national radio. "The contaminated waters will not reach the wetlands because all the systems that were put in place yesterday worked."

The crisis began when a dam at a holding pond at Los Frailes mine, run by Boliden Ltd. of Canada, burst along a 50-meter front, sending toxic liquids rushing into the nearby river and toward the park, which is 50 kilometers away.

Engineers scrambled to build makeshift dikes at the outskirts of the 75,000-hectare (185,000-acre) park — a vast sanctuary of marshlands, forests and sand dunes — to prevent the toxic water from entering the reserve.

The Guadimar is the main source of fresh water for the Donana park, which shelters more than 250 bird species and attracts 40,000 migrating birds each year. It is also home to two of Europe's most endangered species, the Iberian lynx and the imperial eagle.

The spill, which occurred near Seville and created a black stain on the surface of the Guadimar stretching for a kilometer, was being diverted through man-made channels to the larger Guadalquivir River and then out to the Gulf of Cadiz.

It was not immediately known exactly how much toxic liquid spilled, but police and environmental groups estimated the amount at millions of gallons.

Environmental groups, including Greenpeace, called the incident a serious environmental threat and demanded action against those responsible.

Although the park appeared to be out of danger, a farmer's group estimated that 10,000 hectares of crops along the banks of the river had been damaged by the spill, which was made up of the toxic residue from zinc, lead, copper and silver mining.

Large stretches of tomato and sunflower fields were stained black by overflowing waters. Orchards, cotton

crops and rice paddies were also affected.

Small numbers of dead birds, fish and crabs littered the shores in some places, and local residents said many more had already been removed.

The mayors of seven towns along the Guadimar warned citizens not to drink from ground wells. Sheep and cattle owners were told to keep livestock away from the river. The fishing industry was also expected to suffer losses.

The company said Saturday that an initial inspection showed that the ground beneath the dam had slipped without warning, causing a huge breach in the containment wall.

Manuel Alcaraz Sanchez, a spokesman for Boliden, said: "It's very unfortunate, but it was totally impossible to avoid it. We have the equivalent of the best safety measures in Europe."

Mr. Alcaraz said production had been halted at the mine and would not be resumed "until we solve some of our problems."

BRIEFLY

Clash Breaks Out On Kosovo Border

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — The Yugoslav Army reported new fighting Sunday along the border of Kosovo Province with Albania.

The army said about 10 separatists had opened fire Sunday morning on border guards near Gorozup after ignoring orders to halt.

Fire was returned and the Albanian terrorists fled back to the territory of the Republic of Albania in panic, the Pristina media center said, "leaving behind more than 20 cases of mines and explosives and other military equipment."

There were no reports of casualties in the clash, which could not be independently confirmed. The army said it had come under a four-hour mortar barrage Saturday night near Lake Radonjic dam and had returned fire. The army said it had suffered no casualties.

Swiss Banks Facing Criticism at Home

ZURICH — Big Swiss banks risk domestic criticism over negotiations starting Monday in Washington with the World Jewish Congress and lawyers for Holocaust victims and their relatives, who accuse the banks of hoarding funds deposited by Nazi-era victims.

Some Swiss commentators have questioned whether the banks are betraying Switzerland by acting on their own on a matter that affects the entire country.

"Paying back your debts is one thing," Sigi Feigel and Werner Stauffacher wrote in a comment published over the weekend by the conservative Neue Zuercher Zeitung. "Yielding to unjustified demands is another."

Mr. Feigel is honorary chairman of the Zurich Jewish community. Both men support a government plan to sell gold reserves and create a fund for victims of poverty and rights abuses.

Danish Union Sees Weeks-Long Strike

COPENHAGEN — A major strike starting in Denmark on Monday may last for two or three weeks, the country's top trade union official said Sunday.

Nearly half a million workers have been called out on a strike that is expected to bring most manufacturing, construction and transportation — including shipping and air traffic — to a standstill.

"I don't hope for it to go on for two or three weeks," said Hans Jensen, chairman of the Danish Confederation of Trade Unions, "but I think it will." He said employers had not responded to union offers of talks following workers' rejection of a proposed agreement reached last month.

Kiriyenko Goes to Work on Cabinet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The new Russian prime minister, Sergei Kiriyenko, worked on the outline of his cabinet over the weekend to put economic reform back on course after a monthlong government crisis that raised fears at home and abroad.

Russian news agencies quoted a high-ranking representative of the presidential administration as saying Sunday that Mr. Kiriyenko, 35, who was confirmed by a reluctant Parliament on Friday, would present his list of ministers to President Boris Yeltsin on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. Yeltsin dismissed the cabinet of Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin on March 23, saying it had lost momentum on reform efforts, and asked Mr. Kiriyenko, an energy minister new to political office, to form a new government.

A majority in the lower house of Parliament, the State Duma, however, saw Mr. Kiriyenko as lacking in experience and overenthusiastic in his espousal of market economics, and the Duma refused twice to approve his nomination.

The chamber would have been automatically dissolved if it had voted "no" again.

The vote Friday was 251 in favor of confirmation and 25 opposed. Mr. Kiriyenko needed 226 votes to be confirmed.

More than one-third of the Duma members abstained.

Mr. Yeltsin described the vote as a victory for common sense.

"The policy for you should be first of all industrial — the strategy must be economic and the course should be economic growth," the president said in a televised address.

Throughout his confirmation campaign Mr. Kiriyenko refused to disclose any names of future ministers. He has a week to form a cabinet but will be under pressure from Mr. Yeltsin to act quickly and resolutely.

Aides to Mr. Yeltsin said that the Kremlin was allowing Mr. Kiriyenko a free hand in choosing his government, brushing aside suggestions he would be little more than a "puppet" prime minister.

But the president has already named several members of the cabinet, confirming Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov, Defense Minister Igor Sergeev

and Finance Minister Mikhail Zadornov.

Mr. Yeltsin has appointed one of his allies, Sergei Stepashin, as interior minister.

He has also told Mr. Kiriyenko to reduce by one-half the size of the government, which previously had nine deputy prime ministers and 24 ministers.

Attention was therefore focused on the economic portfolios. But there was no immediate word from Mr. Kiriyenko's office about appointments.

Aides to the new prime minister said only that he was working on the government's structure, the Inter-Tass news agency reported.

Mr. Yeltsin was expected to meet with Mr. Kiriyenko at the Kremlin on Tuesday and might sign decrees appointing ministers by Wednesday, a senior Kremlin official told the Interfax news agency.

In a brief television interview Saturday night, the prime minister said he would concentrate mainly on the economy.

"We need concrete actions to move toward a stable economy," Mr. Kiriyenko said.

Military Electronics Fair Is Looking for a Home

Now Set for Czech City, Its Opponents Won't Let Up

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

VIENNA — As if caught in a time warp from the Vietnam War era, a private, military-oriented American organization is having trouble finding a home for its European fair.

First, peace campaigners forced the fair out of Brussels, where it had been held for 13 years. Then the group found it was not welcome in The Hague.

So the organization, the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association, decided to gather in Brno, in the remote southeastern corner of the Czech Republic.

But even that plan may be in danger.

The leader of the effort to keep the organization out of Europe is Reginald Moreels, director of the development assistance office in the Belgian Foreign Ministry. In a letter to President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic, he wrote:

"You are known as an ethical person concerned about human rights issues and the well-being of the world population. Therefore, I dare ask you to use all of your influence to avoid the fair to take place in your country."

Mr. Havel, who has been hospitalized for two weeks, will respond when his health permits, a spokesman indicated.

The protests have stunned the American organization.

"It amazes me," Maurice Padden, the association's vice president, said in a telephone interview from headquarters in Fairfax, Virginia. "It reminds me of when I got back from Vietnam."

"We don't display weapons," added Mr. Padden, a retired air force general. "We don't sell anything at these fairs."

The group, founded in 1946, has 36,000 members, both individuals and compa-

nies. It holds exhibitions and conferences around the world so that military officers, leaders of industry and the merely curious can view and discuss the latest developments in military communications, electronics and intelligence systems.

Mr. Padden said that Mr. Moreels was politically motivated and acting on behalf of peace advocates.

Mr. Moreels, a founder of Doctors Without Borders-Belgium, a medical relief group, does not deny this. He said it would be better to have conferences devoted to reducing the spread of weapons than exhibitions promoting them.

"I have supported the various actions against this arms fair organized by the Belgian peace movement," he wrote the Dutch minister of development cooperation, Jan Pronk, pleading that the fair not be held in the Netherlands.

"The negative influence of the weapons trade in unstable and economically less-developed regions is very clear," wrote Mr. Moreels, a surgeon who has worked with the civilian victims of war in many places, including Cambodia, Somalia and Yemen. "Weapons that are easy to use and, thanks to technology, user-friendly weapons, reinforce the violence, in which more and more children are victims."

The Hague municipality decided to cancel the fair, fearing demonstrators.

Whatever happens in Brno, another conference is going ahead in Brussels this fall, in the same building that the association would have used for its fair. The Belgian government will be host to a gathering aimed at curbing the trade in small arms.

"We threw them out and put something in place that goes in the other direction," said Wouter Vermeulen, an assistant to Mr. Moreels.

VOTE: Kohl's Party Gets a 'Clear Slap' in German State Election and Far Right Makes a Big Gain

Continued from Page 1

milking the country's generous social welfare benefits.

Peter Hintze, general secretary of the Christian Democrats, acknowledged that voters delivered "a clear slap" at his party, but he insisted that the dismal showing would not alter its national campaign strategy nor affect its backing for Mr. Kohl, 68, in his quest for an unprecedented fifth term as chancellor.

For his part, Mr. Hoepfer now faces the difficult dilemma of forming a government either with passive support from the reform Communists or as part of a grand coalition with the Christian Democrats.

The German People's Union, known by its German initials as the DVU, was founded 10 years ago by a wealthy Bavarian publisher, Gerhard Frey. He lavished enormous sums of money in the Saxony-Anhalt campaign, spending as much as the other parties combined, according to state authorities.

Mr. Frey, 65, has declared his intention to build a powerful political base in the East by exploiting rampant frustration with joblessness and immigration, even though foreigners represent little more than 1 percent of the

population in the six Eastern states.

Posters and leaflets handed out by the far-rightists during the campaign called for immediate expulsion of "all foreign bandits" and "jobs first for Germans only." They also urged that foreign schoolchildren not be allowed to attend German schools and that all social spending be directed only for "German purposes."

Many German People's Union voters appear to be young people, confirming a belief by sociologists that as many as a third of East Germans between the ages of 15 and 25 show neo-Nazi and extreme-right sympathies.

Germany's Office for the Protection of the Constitution, a government agency that monitors extremists, condemned the party in a 1996 report for what was described as "anti-Semitic and racist tendencies."

While Mr. Kohl's party expected a poor result in the election Sunday, it was clear that many of its disillusioned supporters flocked to the far right rather than cast their ballots in favor of the Social Democrats.

Mr. Kohl's challenger in the September general election, Gerhard Schroeder, has pinned his hopes of becoming chancellor on creating a "new middle" by appealing to

disaffected Christian Democrats who yearn for fresh leadership.

In that light, the Saxony-Anhalt outcome suggests that Eastern voters who have soured on Mr. Kohl may not necessarily switch their loyalties to the Social Democrats.

Mr. Schroeder hinted Sunday night that a grand coalition with the Christian Democrats might be the best alternative in Saxony-Anhalt to combat the political ascendancy of the rightist extremists.

His support for such a broad alliance was cited by political commentators as evidence that he might now be more inclined to consider a governing partnership with the Christian Democrats, rather than with the idiosyncratic Greens party, if he wins the September national vote.

Kohl Blamed for Rise of Far Right

German opposition parties blamed Chancellor Kohl's government for the spectacular success of the extreme right in Saxony-Anhalt, Reuters reported from Bonn.

"This is a protest against the broken government promises of Helmut Kohl," Mr. Schroeder said.

He said the big losses made it clear that the

chancellor was deeply unpopular in East Germany and that he could not possibly win the federal election.

"He's been voted out of office in the East," Mr. Schroeder said in his home city, Hannover.

The Christian Democrats and their allies acknowledged they had suffered a defeat, but put the blame for the success of the extreme right at the door of the Social Democrats. They said the Socialists had made extremists acceptable by running a state government with the informal support of former Communists in Saxony-Anhalt for the past four years.

"Those who let a political force emerge on the extreme left have to expect that this will happen on the right as well," Finance Minister Theo Waigel said. The Social Democrats have "failed in this key issue of democracy," he said.

Mr. Hintze said the reason for the Christian Democrats' showing was the poor economic situation in Saxony-Anhalt.

But Mr. Hintze also noted the high level of fluctuation in voter behavior in East Germany. This showed there were plenty of undecided voters still to be won in the former Communist East, he said.

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INTERNATIONAL

Big Euro Bills May Replace Dollar as Mob's Currency of Choice

By Sylvia Nasar
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The potential challenge that Europe's new single currency poses to the dollar's dominance of global trade and bond portfolios has been widely anticipated.

Largely overlooked, however, is another threat: The euro may edge out the dollar as the currency of choice in the world's huge underground economy and in the process end a profitable American monopoly.

The threat comes from a little-noticed decision by the European Monetary Institute to issue the euro in some very large denominations, including 100, 200

and 500 euro notes, equivalent to about \$110, \$220 and \$550 at the expected rate of exchange.

These denominations are intended to mirror those of the Deutsche mark and give the new currency a reassuringly familiar look to those with doubts about monetary union.

But the big bills, according to Kenneth Rogoff, an economist at Princeton University, will also have the presumably unintended consequence of offering drug lords, organized-crime bosses and other underworld figures — not to mention ordinary tax evaders — a superior vehicle for doing business.

"Giant bills will help the Europeans compete with the United States for these

"customers," said Mr. Rogoff. "We have these crummy \$100 bills, and they're going to have a \$500 bill. You'll be able to smuggle a million in or out of the country in a purse instead of a suitcase."

Economists once estimated that just 10 percent of all currency in circulation was tied up in the underground economy. Now it turns out that 80 percent is closer to the mark. Most of it is in \$100 bills, which are the largest available U.S. denomination and now account for well over half the value of the nation's paper money.

American banks and businesses hold very little cash. American households are also loath to keep much of it lying around.

Yet, according to the Federal Reserve Board, there is enough currency floating around to make it appear that every American family of four has \$6,000 or so in cash stashed under the mattress, including three dozen \$100 bills.

Despite the proliferation of credit cards, automatic teller machines, and electronic funds transfers, the sea of cash has been growing much more rapidly than the nation's gross national product.

As the issuer of dollars, America has been making out like a proverbial bandit. With \$400 billion of its currency in circulation, the U.S. government is earning \$20 billion to \$24 billion a year, or the amount the government would have to

pay if all that currency had to be replaced with Treasury bonds paying between 5 percent and 6 percent interest.

Criminals prefer cash for the obvious reasons: It is anonymous, portable and easy to hide. For the same reasons, they prefer bigger bills to smaller ones. Until now, they have had an overwhelming penchant for dollars because there are so many of them, they are convertible anywhere, and they are, relatively speaking, inflation-proof.

But faced with the choice of an even better product, the euro, criminals may well switch. And without the underground economy, parts of the United States could see a dramatic decline in revenue.

TENSION: Euro Stewards' Spat

Continued from Page 1

president or other trade-offs, Mr. Kohl and Mr. Chirac could achieve to set right a process that has become an embarrassment for both the new central bank and the EU.

By any standard, the political pressure on both leaders are considerably greater today than at the time of their confrontation — portrayed on a back-cover of Mr. Miesli's book as an incident in which the two men "had to be separated from the edge of a physical skirmish."

In late 1996, Mr. Chirac was still months away from his botched dissolution of the National Assembly and the weakened position for him that resulted from it, and Mr. Kohl was not yet a politician whose career seemed threatened by national elections this September. The issue of the stability pact, although important to both men because it dealt with their opposing ideas on how much of a role politics should play in the enforcement provisions for economic and monetary union, hardly stirred voters or even party organizations.

Now, each leader is saddled by political situations that make compromise both difficult and potentially painful.

Embarrassed last week by the failure of his party to give him clear support for his position on European monetary union, Mr. Chirac faces the possibility of having personally created Mr. Trichet as the French candidate only to find no trace of support for him within the EU.

More important, there seems to be no willingness to let the Trichet candidacy turn into a lever for paying four years of the bank presidency's statutory eight-year term away from Mr. Duisenberg or to find some kind of formula that would make a Frenchman his automatic successor.

"Mr. Chirac is facing a serious loss of face," a diplomat said. "Since no one considers that as a promising way to start EMU, he is certainly the person best equipped to find a wise way out for himself."

Because Mr. Chirac is in Japan until midweek and his Gaullists have announced a motion of censure against the Socialist government's economic program in Parliament for Wednesday, no movement is expected until just before the summit meeting begins here Friday.

For Mr. Kohl, virtually any divergence from an unconditional eight-year term for Mr. Duisenberg would mean turning his back on his own positions, the Bundesbank's and those of his ministers, and the political allies of his Christian Democratic Party.

After a week in which those allies were in disarray and Mr. Kohl's candidacy appeared to come under challenge from a small group within his party, the chancellor's best approach seemed to be casting himself as a defender of German interests — in this case, making sure that Mr. Duisenberg will be on 'till he keeps the bank free of French notions of political control and in tune with the German vision of monetary policy that have effectively run Europe for the past few decades.

If Mr. Kohl is to reverse the trend in the polls that signifies his possible defeat in September, the conservative newspaper Die Welt said in an editorial over the weekend, the chancellor must show in relation to the euro "that he is the single person who can effectively embody German interests." It added, "No quick thinker or TV actor can replace Kohl's weight in Brussels on these German interests."

The lack of room for compromise is underscored by the situation in the Netherlands, where Mr. Duisenberg's candidacy has become an issue of national self-esteem. With national elections May 6, any sign of retreat from a full term would mean trouble for the Labor Party of Prime Minister Wim Kok.

His book does not make the connection, but in December 1996 after the clash described by Mr. Miesli, the French gave way to German insistence that the stability pact include specific performance targets and specific penalties for countries failing to achieve them. In turn, the official name of the agreement later became the Stability and Growth Pact, the reference to growth reflecting a French wish that has remained more a statement of intention than a practical engagement of the kind sought by the Jospin government.

Although it is widely assumed that the French resistance to Mr. Duisenberg relates to the idea that his nomination would effectively re-establish German control of the new European monetary system, Mr. Miesli points out that Mr. Chirac always insisted that selection of the bank's president be a political choice for Europe's leaders rather than one made by other central bankers. In this respect, Mr. Chirac's goal to politicize this aspect of the euro's birth has already seen a notable success.

U.S. Hostages In Colombia Were Scared But Not Hurt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOGOTA — The two remaining American hostages freed by leftist rebels in Colombia after 32 days said they were scared but not mistreated by their captors.

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia released the hostages, Todd Mark and Peter Chen, on Saturday in a mountainous area of central Colombia near the community of Los Alpes, about 100 kilometers (60 miles) south of Bogota.

The first report of the release came from the National television network, which said one of its reporters had assisted in the release. The television journalist accompanying the freed hostages said the group had to elude army mortar fire while they were on their way to freedom.

The two Americans were in good health and said they had been treated well by their captors, the television station reported. They were taken by the International Committee of the Red Cross to the city of Villavicencio, and reporters said the Americans had already been flown to the U.S. Embassy in Bogota.

On Friday, the rebels released another American, Louise Augustine, 63, a former Roman Catholic nun and retired teacher. Thomas Fiore, another American, and an Italian, Vito Candela, who were seized along with the others on March 23, were freed this month.

The release of the hostages came after Colombian news media agreed to broadcast a six-point communiqué from the guerrilla group denouncing what it described as a long history of United States intervention in Colombia's guerrilla war.

Mr. Chen said the hostages were not mistreated but feared a confrontation with army forces that might have resulted in their deaths.

A "Commandante Romana" had at one point threatened to execute the captives if they turned out to be U.S. agents. The Americans had been on a bird-watching trip.

Mr. Mark said he had spent most of his captivity talking to his young rebel captors about birds. "I think I bored them to death," he said. (AP, NYT)



Schoolgirls performing Sunday in front of a portrait of Saddam Hussein. Nationwide observances are under way for his 61st birthday Tuesday.

EMBARGO: Causes of Iraqis' Suffering

Continued from Page 1

are from Shiite Muslim and Kurdish areas that have been deliberately deprived of food and medical care by the largely Sunni Muslim government, diplomats say.

The problems with food are made worse by deeply ingrained inefficiency, envoys familiar with Iraq say. "The system was hopelessly inefficient without a war," a diplomat said. "Add a war and the callousness of the regime, and you get dead and dying children."

Just how Iraq has spent a share of its limited resources was discovered this month by diplomats who escorted UN weapons inspectors through eight presidential palaces.

"They were beyond grandiose," a participant said. That first inside look revealed palace compounds that contained a total of more than 1,000 buildings, with many more structures under construction.

The palaces had walls, floors and artistic flourishes crafted from elegant marble in many hues — material both telling and costly because marble is not indigenous to Iraq, the envoys said.

At the same time that Iraq was installing pumps for the palace moats and canals, the government said that it did not have such equipment for public sanitation sites in need of repair.

The eight compounds are among at least 48 new presidential sites built since the end of the Gulf War at a cost of as much as \$2 billion, according to diplomatic estimates. That figure does not count furnishings.

A UN official stationed in Iraq said the regime was "obviously wasting

money on palaces," although he did not agree that all suffering could be traced to the government.

The official said, for example, that child mortality was due in part to waterborne diseases such as typhoid that thrive because Iraq's sanitation system was seriously damaged during the Gulf War.

In 1996, the United Nations tried to ease the impact of the embargo on ordinary Iraqis by authorizing the sale of nearly \$2 billion in oil every six months so the government could buy food and medicine that would be distributed directly by UN workers.

This year, the ceiling has been raised to \$5.2 billion, and the program has been expanded to include UN-supervised repairs of power and sanitation facilities.

Despite official reports of as many as 1 million premature deaths and widespread famine, Iraq has experienced the biggest population surge in its history — from 17 million on the eve of the Gulf War to more than 21 million today.

Urban areas of Iraq not under repression have managed surprisingly well, according to diplomats and others in Iraq.

"Baghdad is not a starving city," said a diplomat who has done two tours in Iraq. "Iraqis in the street are well clothed and relatively well fed. Shops are well-stocked, though the variety is limited."

The bazaar is in full swing of commercial activity. And there are enough late-model and luxury cars on the highways to suggest that it's not just a small clique profiting handsomely now."

Saddam's Birthday Fete

Iraq is laying on a lavish birthday party for Mr. Saddam, who turns 61 on Tuesday, including a parade in his hometown, Tikrit. Reuters reported from Baghdad.

Iraqi media said Sunday that official celebrations marking Mr. Saddam's birthday had already begun throughout the country, including exhibitions, rallies, speeches and theatrical performances.

The festivities "reflect the love and appreciation of the people for their symbolic leader," said Al Thawra, the newspaper of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party.

The celebrations will reach a peak Tuesday with a parade in Tikrit, 170 kilometers (105 miles) north of Baghdad.

The president usually marks his birthday by receiving groups of singing and dancing children from across the country. State-run newspapers, radio and television, gearing up for the festivities, are running special editions and programs.

BUNDESBANK: Members Reject Cut in Term for European Post

Continued from Page 1

Jochimsen, as saying that splitting the term "would make a big dent in the advance trust in the euro."

Suggestions that the term might be split under an informal and possibly secret "gentleman's agreement" are meant to appease France, which insists that its central bank chief, Jean-Claude Trichet, deserves the powerful post.

The Bundesbank, along with the governments in Germany and most other EU nations, supports the former Dutch central bank chief, Wim Duisenberg, for the job. Mr. Duisenberg, a hard-line advocate of the Bundesbank's tight-money policies, currently heads the European

Monetary Institute in Frankfurt, the forerunner of the European central bank.

Oskar Issing, the chief economist of the Bundesbank, became the latest council member over the weekend to disparage efforts to split the term of the European central bank president.

The Maastricht Treaty calls for a non-renewable eight-year term as a safeguard for the independence of the president, Mr. Issing noted. The term is long enough to allow continuity, he said, adding that the fact that the term was nonrenewable removed the temptation to resort to easy-money policies as a way to seek another term in the job.

"That is why the directors cannot be renamed," Mr. Issing said in an in-

terview published Sunday in the Berliner Zeitung. "To that, of course, belongs a proper long term. Eight years in this view is really the lower limit."

The Bundesbank's sponsorship of the project already was fragile. It hinged on a single sentence in a 35-page report that was otherwise critical of the euro's starting conditions. The launch of the euro is "justifiable in terms of stability policies," the sentence said. Critics, however, noted that the single phrase was offset by so many doubts that the report could mean almost anything.

Most of the heads of the Bundesbank's regional branches, who make up the central bank's council, oppose a term division, Bild reported.

BRIEFLY

Iran Said to Arrest Briton as Spy

TEHRAN — An Iranian newspaper said Sunday that Iran had arrested a Briton suspected of spying after he was caught filming in a restricted area in Kurdistan Province.

"A senior member of the British espionage service who was recently arrested in western Iran confessed to have been spying for Britain," the newspaper Jomhuri Eslami reported. It did not say when the arrest took place.

In London, the Foreign Office said that it was in touch with the authorities in Tehran, but that it had not been officially informed of any espionage charges and had no reports of missing Britons in Iran.

Jomhuri Eslami reported that the man who was arrested had presented himself as a BBC reporter. But the BBC said the man was "unknown" to the company. (Reuters)

Anti-Regime Protests in Niger

NIAMEY, Niger — Anti-government protesters blocked major roads in Niamey with burning tires on Sunday in a flare-up of violence, witnesses said.

Paramilitary police fired tear gas to break up groups of demonstrators protesting against the rule of President Ibrahim Bare Maïnassara, the witnesses said.

They said the unrest was mainly in the residential suburbs of the capital. Key access routes into the city center were closed off by the violence, they added.

In January 1996, Mr. Maïnassara, then army chief of staff, toppled the elected government. (Reuters)

Brazil Is Plagued by Drought

RIO DE JANEIRO — A severe drought in Brazil's impoverished northeast could cause more than 9 million people to go hungry, according to a government report.

The federal government must start distributing emergency food next month to avoid widespread unrest, said the report, which was released Saturday. Sporadic looting has already broken out in some rural towns.

Meteorologists say the region is suffering its worst drought in 15 years and attribute it to El Niño. (AP)

Mexico Expels 4 Foreigners

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico — Four foreigners became the latest in a growing number of non-Mexicans expelled from the country for allegedly meddling in the Zapatista rebellion, officials said.

Two Spaniards, an American and a French citizen were told to leave the country Friday for allegedly taking part in setting up a pro-rebel community in Chiapas State, immigration officials said over the weekend. (Reuters)

DRUGS: Beyond Medicine's Frontier, Seeking an Elixir for Quality of Life

Continued from Page 1

Insurers and large private employers already are deeply worried about the potential cost of these drugs. While overall health-care inflation seems to have been brought under control in the United States by the advent of managed care, some big insurance plans have been reporting double-digit increases in the past couple of years in prescription costs.

Insurers fear that a few more expensive drugs such as Viagra could help to reignite health-care inflation.

There is no question that the public wants the drugs. As the nation's pharmacopoeia expands over the next decade, it will find a prime market in the baby-boom generation, the 76 million Americans born from 1946 to 1964. The youngest of the baby boomers are turning 34 this year, and the oldest are turning 52. These are precisely the years when people first begin to rue the indignities of advancing age.

There is nothing new about the idea that pharmaceuticals can improve one's quality of life. Not dying of bacterial infections because antibiotics are available is certainly a quality-of-life improvement. What is new, perhaps, is

the focus on personal happiness as a prime or even sole criterion by which to measure the worth of a drug.

"There was a time when drugs to make you thin or drugs to make your hair grow again were kind of looked down upon," said Mark Edwards, a biotechnology analyst in San Francisco. "Now, these things are starting to be looked at as real medicine."

Many of the new drugs will be possible because science is gaining a deep understanding of the way the body works at the molecular level. Researchers are racing to unravel the body's genetic code, gaining clues to the underlying causes of conditions such as obesity and to the degenerative changes that accompany aging.

"This really is the golden age of pharmaceutical research," said Andy McCormick, a spokesman for Pfizer Inc., the company that developed Viagra. "We are learning a tremendous amount rapidly, a lot of it based on the genetic revolution."

It also is a good example of how costly the new drugs will be to develop and buy. Pfizer says it spent \$500 million developing Viagra. Drug companies estimate they are spending about \$20 billion a year developing new treatments.

Given the up-front development costs, Pfizer says it is justified in charging about \$7 at wholesale for one 50-milligram tablet of Viagra — or about 14 times as much as its weight in gold. Viagra costs \$10 a pill at retail. Yet that has not stopped the many thousands of men who are demanding the drug.

Some insurance companies already are balking. Many of the carriers that insure federal employees, for instance, have specific provisions in their contracts that allow them to exclude treatments for sexual dysfunction.

In the end, society will have to decide on a case-by-case basis which of the new treatments to pay for through health insurance. It seems likely that drugs to regrow hair or banish wrinkles will not make the cut — if people want them, they probably will have to fork over their own money.

But what about drugs to banish fat? Many will want to take them largely for cosmetic reasons, but if the drugs truly work without serious side effects, those same people are likely to see health gains, too. This could not only make people healthier but also save money in the long run through reduced use of hospital beds and other expensive treatments.

FIRST LADY: Whitewater Prosecutor Questions Hillary Clinton Under Oath for Nearly 5 Hours

Continued from Page 1

[But if she were, he added, "I think it would be a dramatic, very interesting, and I think, worrisome thing." He also said that he believed Mr. Starr's final report would be "highly critical."

Jane Sherburne, a former White House counsel, said in another broadcast interview that if Mrs. Clinton were not indicted, "it would most clearly be because there's not enough evidence," and added: "It is time to wrap this up, and it's time to clear these people who have been the subject of an investigation for over four years."

However, the expiration of the grand jury would not rule out future action against Mrs. Clinton because a separate Washington grand jury will continue to operate and has heard much of the testimony Mr. Starr has gathered that could bear on whether Mrs. Clinton misled regulators or tried to conceal documents about the nature of her legal work in the mid-1980s for the failed Madison Guaranty S&L, which was owned by the Clintons' business partners in the failed Whitewater real estate deal, James and Susan McDougal.

Mrs. Clinton has denied any wrongdoing, and the White House gave no appearance of alarm about her interview Saturday. President Bill Clinton did not even stay at the Executive Mansion while his wife was questioned, instead escaping for a sunny spring afternoon golf game. After Mr. Starr and his staff left the building, the Clintons dressed in formal wear and headed to the Washington Hilton for the annual White House Correspondents Association dinner.

While lawyers for Mrs. Clinton had long understood she would have to testify at least one more time about Whitewater, they negotiated the Saturday interview quickly in recent weeks, keeping it secret from virtually everyone, including officials on Mrs. Clinton's staff.

Afterward, the White House issued a brief statement saying that the subjects of the interview concerned the legal work done by the Rose Law Firm, where Mrs. Clinton once worked, on behalf of Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan and Mrs. Clinton's "relationship with related individuals."

"Consistent with past practice, no further statements about the content of the interview will be made at this time," said the White House counsel, Charles Ruff.

The questioning followed new information provided to prosecutors by Mrs. Clinton's successor as governor of Arkansas, Jim Guy Tucker, who became a cooperating witness for Mr. Starr in February and has made numerous appearances before the Little Rock grand jury since then. Mr. Starr has been trying to determine whether Mrs. Clinton has testified truthfully about her business dealings and legal work with Madison and its owners.

Although she has been interviewed several times by the independent counsel's staff, Mrs. Clinton has testified in person just once before Mr. Starr's Washington grand jury. He summoned her there in January 1996, shortly after her long-lost Rose Law Firm billing records mysteriously surfaced in the White House residence.

Other than that occasion, prosecutors have avoided forcing Mrs. Clinton to appear in person, coming to the White House four times to interview her before Saturday, most recently in January when they questioned her for just 15 minutes about the White House's

improper collection of FBI files. This was the first time, however, that prosecutors videotaped a White House session with Mrs. Clinton, according to sources.

Mr. Clinton has been interviewed on several occasions by Mr. Starr's office, and his videotaped testimony was played during the trial of the McDougals and Mr. Tucker in 1996. However, unlike his wife, the president has never testified before the grand jury.

As the expiration date nears for the Little Rock grand jury, Mr. Starr has ratcheted up pressure on several witnesses, including Mr. McDougal, who was called in to testify last week from a California prison and threatened with indictment for criminal contempt if she continued to refuse to answer questions. Prosecutors also were considering whether to bring new charges against Webster Hubbell, the former associate attorney general and law firm partner of Mrs. Clinton.

The interview was conducted in the Yellow Room of the White House. Mr. Starr brought with him four key lieutenants, W. H. Hickman, Ewing Jr. and Patrick O'Brien from his Little Rock office and Robert Bittman and Solomon Wisenberg from Washington.

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THE INTERMARKET
Continues
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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Israel 50 Years On

Fifty years ago, in the shadow of the Holocaust, a small, determined band of Jews realized a dream that had spanned 19 centuries of exile and harrowing hardship for the Jewish people. They founded the country of Israel, beginning a remarkable epic of nation-building and survival that is one of the stirring sagas of the 20th century.

As the 50th anniversary approaches this week, the world marvels at the faith and fortitude that have not only sustained Israel through five turbulent decades but brought it within reach of a new era of peace and prosperity. With wise leadership in Israel, and continued U.S. support, Israel can reach that promised land.

Few new nations have endured so much turmoil in their early years. Israel's founding brought the first of four wars in which outnumbered Israeli forces defeated or held at bay the armies of Arab neighbors intent on extinguishing the Jewish state. Israel in those embattled decades became synonymous with military strength and agility and the daring leadership of generals like Moshe Dayan and Yitzhak Rabin. The Six-Day War in 1967, when Israel swiftly crushed the military forces of Syria, Egypt, Jordan, and the commando raid at Entebbe, Uganda, in 1976 that rescued hijacked hostages are still studied at military academies today.

Israel's understandable preoccupation with security also brought mistakes and excesses. The 1982 invasion and occupation of Lebanon produced the slaughter of Palestinian refugees by Israel's Christian Lebanese allies, a massacre that nearby Israeli forces did nothing to stop. Israel's treatment of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank has often been harsh.

Despite war, and a scarcity of water and other resources, Israel built an economy that rivals Western Europe in per capita wealth and technical sophistication. Tel Aviv became a hub of modern architecture and commerce. Successive waves of immigration multiplied Israel's Jewish population almost eightfold to 5 million, second only to that of the United States.

In a politically barren region where many countries are ruled by despots and autocrats, Israel created a vibrant democracy in which rival parties and political leaders competed openly for power but never lost sight of their common goals. Israel had the good fortune to produce strong, visionary leaders like David Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir, Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Rabin.

But Israel's defiant idealism and unity of purpose have recently yielded to a painful if unavoidable period of introspection and uncertainty. Heroic wars of national survival have given way to frustrating and divisive peace negotiations with the Palestinians and a wave of terrorist attacks in Israel. Israel, in essence, is grappling in

new and more nuanced ways with the issue that more than any other has defined its life: how best to assure its security, even its survival.

Few nations since the end of the World War II have faced the lethal, unremitting threat that has stalked Israel since its birth. Even today, with a patina of peace in the Middle East, Israel must maintain the military might to defend itself and to prevail against an array of Arab enemies.

But now, for the first time, Israel can also secure its survival through peace. Finding the right balance between strength and diplomacy is the greatest challenge that Israel confronts.

For a country that has fought so hard just to stay alive, the idea of peace may seem a mirage. But the end of the Cold War, the opening of markets, and new technologies and a thirst for peace among both Israelis and Palestinians present an opportunity for negotiated stability that Israel should seize. It is the gateway to a time of tranquility that all Israelis seek.

As Israel marks this anniversary, it is also struggling to decide what kind of state and society it wishes to be. The founding years when sandal-clad settlers pouring off steamships turned the desert green and invested all their energy and idealism in their kibbutzim are now a romantic but fading memory. Waves of immigration have transformed and shaken Israeli society.

Tensions between Orthodox and secular Jews have increased, hundreds of thousands of Russian immigrants are demanding a place in Israel, and the political divisions that flow from these demographic trends have eroded the common purpose that long unified the country.

One hallmark of Israel has always been that secular and religious communities could live and work together toward the goal of building a Jewish state. That required the mingling of profoundly different peoples and beliefs in ways that promoted the country's welfare without homogenizing the culture. Today that social contract is fraying.

No return is possible to a simpler time. Israel must learn to manage its diversity and to draw strength from it. Those so passionately opposed to their neighbors for religious, political or ethnic reasons need to recognize that unbridgeable divisions ultimately produce political paralysis, a condition that Israel cannot afford.

Reaching a state of equilibrium is essential not only for Israelis. Israel is more than a country. It is an idea that inspires millions of Jews around the world. From the ruins of Europe and the gas chambers of the Holocaust, from America, Russia and dozens of other lands, an indefatigable people created a new country sustained by an ancient faith. A half-century later, there is much to celebrate.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Yes, Enlarge NATO

The NATO enlargement battle is coming to its conclusion. Head counts point to Senate ratification of this weighty and far-reaching Clinton administration initiative. Intellectually if not politically, however, there is still a feeling that the result could go either way. The debate itself has been fanatical, by the likely losers, for lacking in rigor. In fact, the issue has been treated comprehensively, if not exhaustively. The chief lingering questions bear on the purpose of expanding the West's prime defense alliance and on the risks of possibly straining Russia's commitment to a moderate policy in the process.

Expansion of a defense alliance, in peacetime, is unavoidably controversial. The lack of a visible security threat puts the burden on the enlargers. But the case for enlargement is strong.

Stalin divided Europe. The outline of a Soviet, now Russian, buffer zone remains. The democratic countries in this gray zone feel exposed to an eventual restoration of Russian power and to other contingencies yet unshaped. They reasonably aspire to a settled place in NATO. The American interest in welcoming them lies in reducing unpredictability and instability in an arc that has generated the century's major wars. The scant current likelihood of an actual danger makes it smart and cheap to buy the extra security insurance now.

It is not persuasive to argue that the security integration of Western and Central Europe is worth any geopol-

itical price, even the estrangement of a moderate democratic Russia. No serious person addressing Russia's current weakness can want to build in a historic grievance, Russia's unhappiness with expansion, however, need not disable the project. Part of Russia's necessary post-Cold War evolution requires it to consider the (to it) novel idea that neighbors have a right to a national orientation of their own choosing.

Russia needs strategic stability, arms control and the other fruits of a sensible national policy as much as the West does. But the West cannot relieve Moscow of its responsibility to make its own match of politics and policy. Especially when NATO has gone to extreme lengths to alter the alliance's procedures and its very structure in order to ease Moscow's enlargement cases.

These questions are important. What it comes down to is the strengthening of the new post-Cold War Europe. Right now there are two kinds of democracies in Europe, one sheltered by NATO in the West, the other exposed to strategic misadventure in the East. The Cold War was fought essentially to erase the difference between the two parts of a continent whose kinship and culture make it a central, continuing concern of American foreign policy. The addition of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic serves an American interest and obligation of the first order.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Russia's Young Democracy Passes Another Test

By Fred Hiatt

WASHINGTON — President Boris Yeltsin once again traveled to his favorite spot — the brink of catastrophe — and once again returned triumphant. Now he faces what has always been a far more painful challenge for him: the everyday routine of governing the ungovernable.

First the good news. In the month since Mr. Yeltsin fired his long-serving, loyal prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, and nominated a young technocrat in his stead, Russia's young democracy has faced another in its series of periodic tests. Once again, it passed. Despite everything you may have read about constitutional breakdowns and mafia oligarchs and unbridled czarist ambitions, the system worked more or less as it was supposed to, and as it would in other democracies.

Politicians in Parliament bargained and bluffed and blustered. They checked the polls from back home. And at the last minute they confirmed Sergei Kiriyenko, 35, thereby averting dissolution and early elections.

Why did Mr. Yeltsin do it? His March 23 order dismissing his cabinet came as a shock to almost everyone. Many saw the move as irrational, and were quick to attribute motives: boredom, impetuosity, a thirst for unchallenged power. There is some evidence for all three.

Mr. Yeltsin's history shows a pro-

pensity to shake things up from time to time. His initial announcement that he would name himself acting prime minister, repudiated once he was told that such a move would be unconstitutional, suggests, at the least, that the move had not been fully scrubbed in a comprehensive interagency Kremlin review.

And Mr. Yeltsin consistently has slapped down aides who grew too uppity. Mr. Chernomyrdin for most of his half-decade in office was self-effacing. Lately he had been puffing himself up and acting like a presidential candidate. He paid the price.

But those explanations are not necessarily sufficient, nor do they mean that Mr. Yeltsin's act was totally irrational. He offered reasoning that merited attention. Mr. Chernomyrdin was "solid and reliable," he said, but lacked "dynamism, initiative, new viewpoints, fresh approaches and ideas."

Mr. Yeltsin is looking toward 2000, when his second term ends. If his health holds up, he either will wriggle through a loophole in the constitution and seek a third term — which would be a grave setback to democratic development — or he will promote a candidate who will extend his legacy. A minimum requirement will be a successor who does not seek to put him in jail.

But the president understands that no liberal, pro-reform candidate is likely to be elected president if Russia's economy does not improve in the next two years. And that will require, as Mr. Yeltsin also said on March 23, "making economic reforms more energetic and effective."

Mr. Chernomyrdin was not up to that task. Mr. Yeltsin's critics say he will miss Mr. Chernomyrdin's stability and his good relations with the Communist-dominated Parliament, and perhaps he will. But Mr. Chernomyrdin's stability was merely an avoidance of reform, and he got along with Parliament because he rarely pushed important legislation.

Will Mr. Kiriyenko — ex-Young Communist, ex-banker, ex-oligarch — do any better? Can a bland provincial with only a year's experience in Moscow (now in line to become acting president should Mr. Yeltsin die in office) jump-start reforms?

Some early signs are encouraging. Mr. Kiriyenko handled himself deftly during his monthlong confirmation fight, consulting respectfully with opposition leaders without, apparently, giving too much away.

For economic advice he has turned to Mr. Yeltsin's battle-tested reformers — Deputy Prime Minister Boris Nemtsov and Yegor Gaidar.

But no matter how deft and prin-

ciple Mr. Kiriyenko proves himself to be, and even if Mr. Yeltsin now departs from his usual pattern and remains fully engaged and supportive, Russia will not break through into the daylight of clear economic reform and rapid growth. Russia is not Poland. It is vaster and more isolated, its communism was more deep-rooted, its economy more militarized and centralized.

Its people are far more divided. Many Russians want the right to buy and sell farmland; many Russians view that as a violation of all that is sacred. Many want to reach out to the West; others remain deeply suspicious.

Those deep divisions are reflected in Parliament, which, all talk about unchecked presidential power notwithstanding, has shown the muscle to block land reform, tax reform, arms treaties with America and more.

Russia's functioning democracy, in other words, is one reason its reforms will not be swift and unchallenged.

Playing by democratic rules; modest, uneven progress toward a liberal economy — for anyone not expecting miracles, these together would constitute success in Russia today. Mr. Yeltsin and the Parliament so far have played by the rules. Now it is up to Mr. Yeltsin and his new prime minister to give at least a modest boost to long-stalled reforms.

The Washington Post

Choice for Sharon: Will It Be Redemption or Revenge?

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — A fascinating story is unfolding in Israel — the story of Ariel Sharon, the oldest of Israeli warhorses, and his relationship with Benjamin Netanyahu.

Whether Prime Minister Netanyahu can close a deal with Yasser Arafat when they meet in London on May 4 may depend on how the story between him and Mr. Sharon ends.

Our story opens with Mr. Sharon, 70, walking the hills of the West Bank, each rock of which he knows, wondering whether he should give his stamp of approval to the next phase of Israeli withdrawals.

The Americans and Palestinians want a 13 percent withdrawal. Mr. Netanyahu hints that he will settle for 11 or 12. Mr. Sharon says 9 percent and not an inch more. Without cover from Mr. Sharon, it will be difficult for Mr. Netanyahu to move.

Mr. Sharon is still Mr. Security for many Israelis. He is the last of the Israeli leaders

who were around in 1948, when black was black and white was white, and when there was no ambivalence about who were the victims (Israelis) and who had to win (Israel).

For many Israelis, only people like Mr. Sharon who were forged in a moment of clarity can be relied upon in murkier times. There is part of the Israeli myth that is still cowboys versus Indians, and Ariel Sharon is the last old sheriff from Dodge City. If he says 13 percent is O.K., it's O.K.

Many in Israel believe that his deep quest for redemption could motivate him to play such a historic role. He is still carrying a mark of Cain for his role in the 1982 Lebanon war. An Israeli commission declared that he bore "indirect responsibility" for the massacre of Palestinian civilians at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut.

To remove that stain, many believe he is ready to play Moshe Dayan to Mr. Netanyahu's Menachem Begin. It was General Dayan, after bungling the 1973 war, who served as Mr. Begin's foreign minister, paving the way for peace with Egypt.

But will Mr. Sharon play that role? Part of him surely wants revenge on Mr. Netanyahu for past humiliations. And part of Mr. Sharon also must resist giving the Israeli peacekeepers what they want, which is affirmation that they were right about the need for recognizing the Palestinians, when for so long they insisted that he was all wrong.

And there is part of Mr. Sharon that always wants to capture just one more hill. For him that is what a real Zionist does. That is why he is attracted to the extreme ultra-Orthodox and frontier settlers, who are always ready to climb one more hill.

Therefore, can someone like him make the transition to a belief that Israel can both survive and thrive without catering to these extremes?

That was the transition that Moshe Dayan, Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin made.

Mr. Rabin embodied the center between those extremes — a center which said that Israel does not need the constant heroic struggle to affirm itself, because there is dignity enough, and adventure enough, and joy enough, and authenticity enough in an Israel that is the best at being normal. But Mr. Rabin was cut down by the extremes before he completed his revolution.

Yet anyone looking at Israel today can see that the revolution continues. A major shift is now under way. The Israeli center-right is finally embracing Oslo. Something is over. It's messy, it's noisy, but its implications are enormous. Mr. Sharon can help complete this revolution, or he can make it into a really

ugly last battle for Israel's soul. "Rabin and Dayan both had famous moments where they lost their nerve in war," said Middle East expert Stephen B. Cohen. "But that was crucial for their development, because it was precisely that moment of fear that gave birth to their civic courage to make peace."

"It was precisely that moment of fear that taught them that despite Israel's enormous power, without peace a lot of Israelis would continue to die. Sharon never had that moment of fear in war. I think he was personally more courageous than Rabin or Dayan, but that may be a liability, because not to know fear in war is not to know the need for civic courage in peace."

And that is why our story must end as it began, with questions. Does Ariel Sharon just want to meddle, or make history? Can the man who climbed every other hill now climb the highest hill of all — himself? //

The New York Times

Peace and Belligerent Settlements Are Not Compatible

By Mohammad Tarbush

GENEVA — While recently driving around Israel and the occupied territories of the West Bank, I felt like a character out of Alain Renais's latest film, "On Connait la Chanson." "Look what they've done to my land," I wanted to sing.

But my voice, feeble at the best of times, is stifled by a cocktail of anger and sorrow. I pull off the small Beitlahem-Targumya road and sit for hours contemplating the scene.

It must have been one of those gentle hills I am now facing which Arthur Stanley, canon of Canterbury and professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford, described in 1858:

"The hills, except where occupied by vineyards and olive groves, are covered with disjointed rocks and grass, such as brought back dim visions of Wales. I am struck by what is ...

almost the English character of the scenery ... Cultivated valleys, except by their olives, are hardly distinguishable from the general features of a rich valley in Yorkshire or Derbyshire."

Nature has certainly been generous in this part of the earth. Aromatic shrubs of thyme, sage and chamomile; scarlet flowers of all kinds; daisies, anemones, poppies, clover, prickly pears, fennel, irises, rock clematis — all seemed to dance against a background of a lush green grass that looked as if freshly painted.

I see a parterre of colorful trees — almond, carob, fig — along with cactus and a particular type of olive tree named Romani (Arabic for Roman), descended from groves planted by the Romans during their 700-year reign over Palestine.

Having lived in the West for the last 34 years, even I, a Palestinian of many generations, was somewhat conditioned by the systematic barrage of meticulously produced propaganda claiming that, before the arrival of Zionist immigrants in the 1930s, Palestine was a strip of desert later made to bloom by the Israelis.

The perfect orchestration of that falsehood led even indigenous Palestinians like me to doubt whether Palestine and its natural beauty were not products of our own imaginations. With Golda Meir denying our very existence, and with Zionist films and literature featuring us as a handful of roaming Bedouins, we, too, were vulnerable to falling into a state of muddle and self-doubt.

I am looking at these hills for the umpteenth time, yet it is with disbelief that I take in their beauty. Reality clashes with the distorted images that keep surging in my head.

When Palestinian reality was not distorted conceptually, it was literally wiped out by the creation of new facts. Creating facts, often by demolishing ancient ones, is a long-standing policy consciously adhered to by all governments of Israel since the creation of the state 50 years ago. As a result of this policy, some 400 Palestinian villages are there no more.

During the last 30 years, the destruction of villages was complemented by frantic construction of settlements, the most notable example being Gillo, built on a confiscated site where until 1967 lay the picturesque Palestinian villages of Beit-Safafa and Sharafat.

These settlements are obstructing the peace process and tearing apart the harmony of the landscape. The Holy Land, which ought to be preserved as a unique country, is quickly becoming yet another conglomeration of urban centers in a world not at all lacking in such ugly creations.

The whole world, including half of Israel, is against the settlements.

Even if Benjamin Netanyahu were to withdraw his troops

from all of the occupied territories, these symbols of dominance and defiance would always stir memories of a painful occupation.

As every schoolchild should know by now, Israelis and Palestinians are condemned to live peacefully together. But settlements and peace do not go together.

Given their exclusive roads and strategic locations, the settlements are perceived by the Palestinian population as military barracks.

For the peace process to really take off, these colonies must go the way of the Berlin Wall and Lenin's monuments. They should be razed to the ground. Armies dismantle their encampments when they leave.

In their place, a million olive trees, preferably Romani, should be planted — a million permanent symbols of peace.

The writer, a banker, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Holy Cabbages

LONDON — The Rev. G. Laycock, of Petersfield, who is not only a good pastor to his people, but no mean connoisseur in cabbages, some time ago ordered from the Covent Garden dealers a quantity of sea-kale cabbages, which he planted, expecting that in due season they would sprout to the accustomed height of a foot or eighteen inches. But one morning the reverend gentleman was surprised, on visiting his garden, to find that the plants had attained the height of a yard and a half, with a marked propensity for further development. By the next visit they had reached a stature of 8ft., and what height they will ultimately climb before the season is over no man knoweth.

1923: Free Drinkers

NEW YORK — A picture of Harvard University's campus, reeking with the aroma of whiskey, drawn in a letter written by Professor Hauser, an exchange professor at the University, caused gasps of astonishment when the letter was made public. The letter described prohibition as a failure, declaring that young women in Boston and Cambridge drank freely. The young women, however, the letter adds, do not seem to get drunk, but just a bit "disorganised."

1948: Royal Occasion

LONDON — King George VI and Queen Elizabeth celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary today (April 26), and were cheered by hundreds of thousands of Londoners. Amid colorful and ancient pageantry, the King and Queen drove in an open state landau from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral. Tonight they appeared on the balcony of the specially floodlit Buckingham Palace.

Tokyo's Stimul

By Cat...

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Is the Universe Forever? Grappling With Gravity

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

MAUNA KEA, Hawaii — High on the mountain, above the clouds and under a crescent moon, one of the world's two most powerful telescopes was aimed at stars exploding halfway across the universe.

The night was not going well. At one point fog had shut down operations, and rolling winds sometimes blurred vision. An electronics glitch erased some precious data and cost time.

Scientists were hunched before computer screens in a control room at the base of the mountain, anxiously waiting for an encouraging word from telescope operators up in the dome at Keck Observatory here. "This is utter time," said Robert Knop, one of the astronomers, as he reached for another handful of com chips. "You get the feeling the universe is trying to prevent us from discovering the truth."

There was nothing Saul Perlmutter could do but fidget and muster reserves of patience. An astrophysicist at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in California, he is the leader of one of the two rival groups racing to extract from exploding stars, or supernovas, a fundamental characteristic of the expanding universe.

For much of this century, ever since Edwin Hubble discovered in 1929 that the universe is expanding, scientists have not only theorized about how it all began in the Big Bang, but also how it will end: whether the universe will collapse of its own weight in a Big Crunch, slow its expansion to a state of equilibrium or keep expanding forever into an ever darker, more tenuous infinity. But their long quest to back up theories with definitive observations has until now frustrated the best astronomers.

Finally, the two teams believe that they are closing in on the answer. Recent observations by Dr. Perlmutter's team and another one, led by Brian Schmidt of the Mount Stromlo and Siding Spring Observatory in Australia,



Dr. Saul Perlmutter at a control center at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, and Dr. Robert Kirschner of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center.



have awakened astronomers to the prospect of a cosmic surprise.

Preliminary measurements strongly suggest that there must be less — and perhaps more — to the universe than previously imagined by cosmologists: that is, less mass in ordinary or exotic matter, which could mean the universe will expand forever. And perhaps more of something else, a mysterious force that seems to be speeding up the universe's expansion, contrary to expectations.

"This has our minds swimming," said Richard A. Muller, an astrophysicist at the University of California at Berkeley, who is not a member of either team. "This is one of the top astronomy discoveries of the century, certainly of the decade. It's worthy of a Nobel prize."

Little wonder that competition between the two groups — one with its roots in physics, the other in astronomy — is so spirited.

"Hey, what's the strongest force in

the universe?" asked Robert Kirschner of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Massachusetts, an influential member of the Schmidt team. "It's not gravity, it's jealousy."

Some scientists looking on raise a note of caution, saying the astronomers have not eliminated all the possibilities for errors in the data and these could be yielding misleading results. "The competitive urges have driven both these groups out on a limb where they shouldn't be," said an astrophysicist who requested anonymity. "They may be right, but they don't know it yet."

In separate three-night observing runs at Keck recently, the two teams added to their inventory of examined supernovas. It is too early to interpret the results. But they hope that the new measurements, and more to come, will enable them to deliver definitive answers in a couple of years to fateful questions about the universe's expansion and the possible ex-

istence of a pervasive force of energy, which on large scales seems to counteract gravity.

"We may have the answers by the turn of the millennium," Dr. Perlmutter said, his eyes sparkling over a whimsical thought. "Imagine the signs then: 'The End Is Not Coming!'"

EVERY few seconds, a dying star explodes somewhere in the universe, its brilliant light shining through intergalactic space like a faraway beacon. Detected at just the right moment, astronomers have discovered, these beacons seem to show the way to long-sought landmarks of knowledge. They can reveal not only the fate of stars, but also of the universe in its entirety.

Peering deep into the night sky with telescopes in Chile, Hawaii, Arizona, and outer space, the teams have learned to isolate such supernovas flaring out of the background light of faraway galaxies.

They begin by taking pictures of a large section of the sky away from the light of the Milky Way and other nearby galaxies. These pictures, made with sensitive electronic cameras, are compared with earlier ones of the same region. Computers scan the pictures, subtracting known galactic light, to detect the appearance of any new light source, a possible supernova. Follow-up snapshots are taken 30 minutes later to make sure the light has not moved. If it has, it means the light probably came from cosmic rays or an asteroid.

Then the two teams take turns at one of the twin 32-foot-diameter Keck telescopes and with observations by the Hubble Space Telescope in Earth orbit, examining these light sources in greater diagnostic detail. Out of dozens of candidates, a few are identified at each viewing opportunity as a particular kind of exploding star, type Ia supernovas, useful in measuring changes in the expansion rate of the universe over time.

Astronomers compare the light from supernovas near and far to estimate the distance of each from Earth. The farther away the supernova, the dimmer its light. The most distant ones discovered so far appear to be the light of stellar explosions that occurred more than seven billion years ago, about halfway back to the supposed moment of cosmic creation in the Big Bang. The nearer ones signal explosions some five billion years ago, a little before the sun and its planets were created.

So far away and long ago are these supernovas that although their ancient light is only now coming into view, their remains have long been scattered beyond recognition as so much stardust. By now, in fact, some of the gas and dust from these explosions have no doubt been incorporated in new stars.

In the next step of the analysis, the astronomers plot the supernova distances against the "redshift" of the objects' light, a measure of how fast cosmic expansion was carrying the galaxies outward at the time of each explosion. This motion displaces the light of an object toward the long-wavelength, or red, end of the spectrum — the optical equivalent of the drop in pitch of a receding train's whistle.

It was Hubble's study of the redshifts and distances of galaxies that led to the discovery that the universe is not static, as Albert Einstein and other scientists had always assumed, but expanding.

An initial objective of the supernova observations was to determine the deceleration of the cosmic expansion, a presumed consequence of the braking effect from the gravitational force of all matter in the universe. Astronomers expected to see the nearer supernovas expanding more slowly than the earlier, more distant ones.

But if they are reading the distances and lights correctly, as the two teams announced in separate reports in January, at best the expansion rate has slowed so little that gravity will never be able to stop it. This appeared to confirm earlier intimations of a universe with a mass density too low to fit many theories.

Secrets of Aging Well

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In many ways, Mary Elizabeth is your average late 20th-century elderly American. Widowed at 51 with seven children then age 7 through 21, she began working part time at her alma mater and worked her way up to become the college's alumni director, finally retiring at 78.

Her thin, frail appearance belies her stamina. At 80, she bounced back from a hysterectomy faster than women half her age. At 81, she helped a daughter dig her car out after a blizzard buried it in two feet of snow and ice. No matter what the circumstances, she laughs readily and has a smile and cheerful word for neighbors and passers-by.

Now nearly 83, she lives alone in a three-story Brooklyn brownstone. She keeps her house neat and her stoop and sidewalk spotless, goes to

lectures with a friend, attends church every Sunday, drives a car, visits a critically ill sister almost daily, entertains visiting children and grandchildren, gets her exercise by walking and climbing stairs, takes supplements of Vitamin E and selenium and fixes nutritious meals for herself.

What is Mary Elizabeth's secret to aging successfully? John Rowe and Robert Kahn, authors of an important new book, "Successful Aging," would say she is a can-do person with strong self-esteem who remains involved with people and events that support her emotionally, stimulate her mind and exercise her body.

The book is a distillation of 16 years of research among thousands of older people by 16 scientists under the aegis of the MacArthur Foundation. When those aging successfully were asked their secret, many replied: "Just keep on going." The authors concluded: "It is this forward-looking, active engagement with life and with

other human beings that is so critical to growing old well." They caution well-meaning friends and relatives against doing too much for older people since taking over tasks that the elderly can do for themselves is belittling. It undermines self-esteem, leads to "learned helplessness" and increases dependence.

When given a highly stressful test involving simulated driving, those with high self-esteem performed better and produced lower levels of stress hormones, said Dr. Rowe, a gerontologist and president of Mount Sinai School of Medicine and Mount Sinai Hospital, in New York. "This was a clear-cut demonstration of the mind-body connection," Dr. Rowe said.

There has perhaps never been a more ringing endorsement of the benefits to body and mind of regular physical exercise than was derived from the MacArthur studies. "Physical activity is at the crux of successful aging, re-



Dr. Rowe of Mount Sinai.

gardless of other factors," the authors stated emphatically. The studies found that even among smokers and those with high blood pressure, older people who are physically fit are "at lower risk of death than nonsmokers with normal blood pressures who are couch potatoes." Exercise can also reduce the risk of diabetes, arthritis and cancers of the breast, uterus and colon. At any age, it can enhance overall stamina, increase stability and decrease the risk of falls, and counter depression.

"The frailty of old age is largely reversible," the authors wrote, adding that it was never too late to start.

The Rise of 'Bloodless' Surgery

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Kimi Onoda's life was in danger but one doctor after another refused to operate to fix her aortic aneurysm, a bulge in the main artery of the body. The surgery usually involves a big loss of blood, but Mrs. Onoda, a Jehovah's Witness, would not accept a blood transfusion because her religion forbids it.

Then she was referred to Kihong Kwon, a cardiac surgeon in Orange County, California, who specializes in so-called bloodless surgery, also known as transfusion-free surgery. For two days, Dr. Kwon gave Onoda a genetically engineered drug that stimulated her body to make red blood cells, to give some cushion against blood loss. Then he operated quickly and cleanly, sealing incisions as he made them. The next day, the 81-year-old woman was able to get out of bed.

Once an obscure specialty, bloodless medicine is becoming more common now because of advances in technology. Seventy-six hospitals in the United States now offer bloodless medicine, up from only a handful in 1990, according to the Jehovah's Witnesses. And the practice is spreading beyond that one religious group because many patients now fear getting hepatitis, AIDS or other diseases from donated blood.

A lot of people have learned what some of us have known for a long time — you don't want to give blood if

you don't have to," said Paul McCurdy, former director of the blood resources program at the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute.

Some proponents say that bloodless surgery represents a new paradigm of medicine that is less expensive and safer than medicine with transfusions, the standard practice for decades. If that is the case, it could be because there is evidence that transfusions weaken recipients' immune systems, leaving them two to five times as likely to suffer post-operative infections than those who do not get transfusions, said Neil Blumberg, director of transfusion medicine at the University of Rochester Medical Center, in New York. These infections, which can prolong hospital stays and occasionally are even fatal, represent a greater risk than that of getting AIDS or hepatitis from a transfusion, he said.

Several new techniques also have made it much easier to avoid transfusions:

Minimally invasive surgery allows certain operations to be done through small incisions, rather than cutting people open; erythropoietin, a genetically engineered drug, stimulates the body to produce more red cells, and machines known as "cell savers" can suck up blood lost during surgery, clean it and return the healthy red blood cells to the body.

But the most important technique, practitioners say, is simply good housekeeping — cutting cleanly and stopping the bleeding as it occurs. Some surgeons operate with

ultrasonic vibrations to seal the wound as they cut.

The result of all these techniques has been that most types of surgery, including coronary bypass, hip replacements and hysterectomies can

be done without transfusions. The debate over whether to transfuse will go on. But the good news is that the answer will matter less, since both transfusions and transfusion-free medicine are becoming safer.

LANGUAGE

Actually, It's Not Always Meaningless

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "I have noticed a proliferation of the word *actually* in telephone conversations," writes Richard Durbin, the junior senator from Illinois. "Without exception it is surplusage and often used to mask deception, as in 'Senator, I'm sorry Mr. Jones cannot come to the phone to discuss your fund-raiser, but *actually* he is away from his desk on safari.'"

"Next to inane voice-mail messages," continues the senator, "and unconscious delays before the tape recorder engages, I find this use of the word *actually* to be the latest scourge of telephone life."

Sincerely (actually), Dick Durbin. He is not asking about the real *actually*, an adverb meaning "truly, in reality," as used by Thomas Hobbes in his 1651 "Leviathan": "Christ shall come to judge the world, and *actually* to govern his own people." Instead, he wonders about what the philologist John Algeo calls a "discourse signal — a device to relate what the speaker is saying to what someone else has said, or to the situation in which the conversation is carried on." American pronunciation it with all four syllables and place the discourse signal in the front of a sentence; Britons use it either at the start or, more typically, at the end.

H.W. Fowler called it a meaningless word, similar to *of course*. "The superior-indulgent of course, it seems absurd to tell you but he half-hopes you do not know."

Alistair Cooke calls them *tics*, filler words as ubiquitous and unnecessary as *mean* and *you know*. (Cooke has just been named chairman of Olbom — On Webster's Dictionary of English Usage, argues that words like *actually*

ing it OGPU — Octogenarians Guarding Proper Usage — because his acronym recalls an old Soviet spy organization.)

But it is not always meaningless. "The British *tic*," Cooke explains, "can also be used to show that all alone, the speaker has come through a rather difficult personal conflict and made a positive, mature decision, e.g., 'What would you like to drink?' 'I'd like a Scotch, *actually*.'"

The proper use of the word — in its true, actual meaning — would go, in Cooke's second example, like this: "What would you like to drink?" "I'll have a Scotch. No, *actually*, I'd like a martini."

Sometimes the *tic* is used in mock modesty. To "Do all women succumb to your charms?" the answer might be, "They do, *actually*," Norman Schur, in "British English," notes that the word — pronounced EK-chill-ee — may also be used in veiled reproach, as if the speaker feels forced to say it: "Actually, we don't do things that way," or "I was coming to that, *actually*."

It can be used to mark a contradiction of what the other person has just said. Algeo supplies this: "The director doesn't seem to understand what the play's about." "He's a very good director, *actually*." Or it can mark the unexpected, vouching for what may seem surprising: "Who won?" "Well, I did, *actually*."

The senator from Illinois has asked for a vote. Should we condemn *actually* as meaningless, overworked, and obfuscatory, an affected form of *you know*?

No. In its nonliteral form, and when not interjected as mere filler, *actually* is a subtle device, used differently in British and American English. E. Ward Gilman, editor of Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage, argues that words like *actually*

"often improve the rhythm of a sentence and help set off the more important words effectively." I disagree, and would not use it to smooth the flow of a sentence, because that is "surplusage," to pick up Durbin's legal usage. But I would readily use *actually* (more in speaking than in writing) as a signal conveying a shade of meaning outside the normal semantic rules.

Likewise, a shrug or a pleased wriggle, *actually* contributes to understanding the speaker's meaning. For example, what's another way to say "Come to think of it"? *Actually*....

First there were undeveloped nations. That was a put-down, so they became L.S.D.s — less developed nations. Still patronizing. Finally emerged emerging nations. Now they're still undeveloped and nobody has emerged, but everybody's happy.

Who dreamed up this latest name? The answer can be found in "Commanding Heights: The Battle Between Government and the Marketplace That Is Remaking the Modern World," by Daniel Yergin and Joseph Stanislaw. (My own next opus will be titled "Substituting Books: The Desperate Need for Publishers to Explain Everything on the Front Cover.")

In 1979, a Dutch banker named Antoine van Agtmael went to New York to launch what he wanted to call a *third world investment fund*. Back in bipolar 1952, the sociologist Alfred Sauvy coined *tiers monde*, "third world," to describe nomadic nations that wanted to position themselves between the Soviet and Western blocs. In time, *third world* gained a connotation as much economic as political, and was made up mostly of *have-not* nations.

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of trading Friday, April 24

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1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	2846-47	2847-48	2848-49	2849-50	2850-51	2851-52	2852-53	2853-54	2854-55	2855-56	2856-57	2857-58	2858-59	2859-60	2860-61	2861-62	2862-63	2863-64	2864-65	2865-66	2866-67	2867-68	2868-69	2869-70	2870-71	2871-72	2872-73	2873-74	2874-75	2875-76	2876-77	2877-78	2878-79	2879-80	2880-81	2881-82	2882-83	2883-84	2884-85	2885-86	2886-87	2887-88	2888-89	2889-90	2890-91	2891-92	2892-93	2893-94	2894-95	2895-96	2896-97	2897-98	2898-99	2899-00	2900-01	2901-02	2902-03	2903-04	2904-05	2905-06	2906-07	2907-08	2908-09	2909-10	2910-11	2911-12	2912-13	2913-14	2914-15	2915-16	2916-17	2917-18	2918-19	2919-20	2920-21	2921-22	2922-23	2923-24	2924-25	2925-26	2926-27	2927-28	2928-29	2929-30	2930-31	2931-32	2932-33	2933-34	2934-35	2935-36	2936-37	2937-38	2938-39	2939-40	2940-41	2941-42	2942-43	2943-44	2944-45	2945-46	2946-47	2947-48	2948-49	2949-50	2950-51	2951-52	2952-53	2953-54	2954-55	2955-56	2956-57	2957-58	2958-59	2959-60	2960-61	2961-62	2962-63	2963-64	2964-65	2965-66	2966-67	2967-68	2968-69	2969-70	2970-71	2971-72	2972-73	2973-74	2974-75	2975-76	2976-77	2977-78	2978-79	2979-80	2980-81	2981-82	2982-83	2983-84	2984-85	2985-86	2986-87	2987-88	2988-89	2989-90	2990-91	2991-92	2992-93	2993-94	2994-95	2995-96	2996-97	2997-98	2998-99	2999-00	3000-01	3001-02	3002-03	3003-04	3004-05	3005-06	3006-07	3007-0
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This table shows the performance of Macquarie's mutual funds through Friday and includes the top 4,000 funds in terms of assets. There are roughly 6,100 funds currently listed on Reuters.

Group names are shown in bold faces, with individual fund names in each group indented below. Funds that are not part of a group are not indented.

NAV is the net asset value, i.e. the portfolio value divided by the number of shares outstanding. It is calculated by the fund through Reuters. NAV excludes all sales charges. Changes shown are the percentage variation from the previous Friday.

Name field footnotes are: c = variable only through a contractual plan; n = no front-end load or contingent deferred sales loads; p = fund assets are used to pay principal costs; r = redemption fee or contingent deferred sales load may apply; i = footnotes p and r apply.

Price field footnotes: o = no capital gains distribution; l = previous day's quotation; s = 1/8% commission.

New Dollar Values	
1950	100.00
1951	100.00
1952	100.00
1953	100.00
1954	100.00
1955	100.00
1956	100.00
1957	100.00
1958	100.00
1959	100.00
1960	100.00
1961	100.00
1962	100.00
1963	100.00
1964	100.00
1965	100.00
1966	100.00
1967	100.00
1968	100.00
1969	100.00
1970	100.00
1971	100.00
1972	100.00
1973	100.00
1974	100.00
1975	100.00
1976	100.00
1977	100.00
1978	100.00
1979	100.00
1980	100.00
1981	100.00
1982	100.00
1983	100.00
1984	100.00
1985	100.00
1986	100.00
1987	100.00
1988	100.00
1989	100.00
1990	100.00
1991	100.00
1992	100.00
1993	100.00
1994	100.00
1995	100.00
1996	100.00
1997	100.00
1998	100.00
1999	100.00
2000	100.00
2001	100.00
2002	100.00
2003	100.00
2004	100.00
2005	100.00
2006	100.00
2007	100.00
2008	100.00
2009	100.00
2010	100.00
2011	100.00
2012	100.00
2013	100.00
2014	100.00
2015	100.00
2016	100.00
2017	100.00
2018	100.00
2019	100.00
2020	100.00
2021	100.00
2022	100.00
2023	100.00
2024	100.00
2025	100.00
2026	100.00
2027	100.00
2028	100.00
2029	100.00
2030	100.00
2031	100.00
2032	100.00
2033	100.00
2034	100.00
2035	100.00
2036	100.00
2037	100.00
2038	100.00
2039	100.00
2040	100.00
2041	100.00
2042	100.00
2043	100.00
2044	100.00
2045	100.00
2046	100.00
2047	100.00
2048	100.00
2049	100.00
2050	100.00
2051	100.00
2052	100.00
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New Dollar Values	
1950	100.00
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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

German Rate Question Keeps Markets on Edge

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A sharp difference of opinion is developing in European capital markets over whether, how soon and by how much German interest rates — and, by extension, rates across the European Union — are likely to rise.

Despite assurances from a number of officials of the Bundesbank, including its chief economist, that rates are on hold for the foreseeable future, faster-than-expected growth in Germany and France and the setting of conversion rates for the currencies participating in European monetary union are fanning expectations that rates in Europe are headed up. The setting of the rates is scheduled for Saturday.

This prospect, economists and traders say, is what is unsettling bond markets in Europe, shaking up the dol-

lar against the European currencies and rattling European equity markets.

The view at Goldman, Sachs & Co. is that faster European growth and the need to align short-term interest rates among the countries participating in the monetary union means that German short-term rates will rise 25 basis points, or a quarter of a percentage point, in July and another quarter-point before the end of the year.

But the view at Deutsche Bank is that there will be no rate increase before the end of the year.

These stark contrasts spell dramatically different expectations for exchange rates. Goldman Sachs sees the dollar at 1.60 Deutsche marks by the end of the year; Deutsche Bank predicts it will be at 1.82 DM. While both banks expect U.S. interest rates to rise, Goldman says German rates will rise before those in the United States.

In the foreign-exchange market, the dollar ended the week at 1.7906 DM, down 1 percent for the week.

Despite evident concerns about currency and interest rates on U.S. and European markets, bankers reported no difficulty in marketing a heavy volume of new issues on the international market.

It was also evident that appetite for high-yield, high-risk paper remained strong. Costa Rica sold \$200 million of five-year notes at a spread of 255 basis points, while Panama sold \$300 million of 10-year bonds at a spread of 265 basis points over comparable dated U.S. government paper.

Tobacco, making its international debut, sold \$100 million of notes that mature in 178 days and pay 14.5 percent; and the city of Moscow plans to tap the lira market with a three-year issue of 500 billion lire (\$282 million).

Budget Surplus Gives Luster to Bonds

As Washington's Need to Borrow Falls, So Will Rates, Many Analysts Say

Bloomberg News

NEW YORK — Bond investors' optimism is growing right along with the estimates for this year's U.S. budget surplus — the first in almost three decades.

Some Wall Street analysts now predict the surplus will swell to \$80 billion in the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30, quite a switch from six years ago when the budget deficit ballooned to a record of almost \$300 billion.

For bond investors, the surplus means the government will borrow less, which should raise the value of existing securities and drive interest rates lower.

"We'll see new lows in yields," said Vic Thompson, who oversees \$150 billion in fixed-income securities for State Street Global Advisors in Boston. "The shrinking supply creates an underlying firmness for bonds."

Because Treasury securities serve as a bellwether for interest rates in general, borrowing costs on everything from home mortgages to business loans are likely to fall, analysts said.

Benchmark 30-year bond yields fell as low as 5.66 percent in January, the lowest since the government began regular sales of the securities in 1977, as investors speculated that Asia's financial problems would subside U.S. growth and stifle inflation. Since then, yields have moved between about 5.80 percent and 6.10 percent as traders waited for signs of the anticipated slowing. The 30-year bond ended Friday at 5.95 percent, up from 5.87 percent a week earlier.

Of course, cutbacks in government borrowing do not guarantee lower rates. With the economy still humming along at a pace that some fear could lead to higher inflation, many say that yields could rise in coming weeks. There is also growing speculation that Federal Reserve Board officials are getting tired of waiting for Asia's slowdown to put the brakes on U.S. growth.

There has been a shift in mood;

people are being more respectful of the fact the Fed is back in the picture," said Ben Mayer, who manages \$1.3 billion in fixed-income assets at AMR Investments in Fort Worth, Texas.

Several recent comments by U.S. central bankers have suggested they are not sure to what extent Asia will weigh on U.S. growth. Fed Vice Chairman Alice Rivlin said Saturday that the "best bet for now is that the worst is over" in Asia.

Brisk growth worries bond investors because it can trigger inflation, which

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

erodes the value of securities that pay a fixed rate of return. If the Fed acts to slow growth by raising borrowing rates, that would diminish the allure of older securities that pay lower returns.

Inflation hawks may see early signs of price pressures in this week's release of the employment cost index for the first quarter. The index is believed to have risen at a 3.6 percent annual rate in the quarter, up from 3.3 percent in the first three months of last year.

"If ECI is a troublesome number," said Robert Fernald of Society Asset Management in Cleveland, referring to the employment cost index, "people might start thinking that maybe the inflation good news is out of the market." Mr. Fernald helps manage \$3 billion in bonds at Society Asset Management.

The employment cost index is considered the most accurate measure of hourly compensation, including wages, salaries and the cost of benefits such as health insurance and Social Security contributions.

Still, the vibrant U.S. economy is reducing the government's borrowing needs by generating hefty tax payments, and so far there has been little evidence that inflation is picking up. Consumer prices excluding food and energy rose just 2.1 percent in the 12 months through March.

Treasury officials last week reported

a smaller-than-expected budget deficit in March, buoying expectations of a bigger surplus for the year. The Congressional Budget Office — which in January was forecasting a \$5 billion deficit — is expected to call in its next forecast for an \$18 billion surplus in the face of stronger-than-expected tax payments.

"Tax receipts will be enormous — the surplus will continue to be revised up," said Kevin McCintock, who manages about \$5 billion of bonds at Dreyfus Corp. "The supply-demand scenario is extremely favorable."

The Treasury also announced plans to raise \$24 billion at its monthly auctions this week of two-year and five-year note auctions — \$1 billion less than the month before and a sign that the Treasury is already cutting its borrowing.

Some analysts have even speculated that the Treasury could eliminate its sale of three-year notes when it announces details of next month's quarterly debt sales. Treasury officials are also considering a suggestion by a Wall Street advisory panel that it repurchase some of its debt with the surplus.

"A repurchase program has a lot of benefits," said Michael Ryan, a government bond strategist at PaineWebber Inc. "It would allow the Treasury to continue to have good-sized auctions and maintain liquidity in the market while reducing its debt load."

PaineWebber is forecasting a surplus of about \$80 billion this year and long-term bond yields of 5 percent by the end of next year.

The higher yields that U.S. Treasury issues offer compared with the bonds of most other developed nations makes them even more attractive with the pool of securities diminishing, investors said.

"High-quality assets are getting scarcer," said Mr. Thompson. "That's why we will see bonds hang in there." He said 30-year yields could fall below 5 percent in coming years.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending April 24. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rank Name Cpn Maturity Price Crt Yld

Austrian Schilling

124 Austria 5 01/15/98 99.700 5.0200
215 Austria 4 07/15/97 109.850 5.6900

Belgian Franc

207 Belgium 7 12/22/00 108.390 7.1500

British Pound

147 Amsterd. Fin 7.951 01/22/23 95.34 8.32
148 Amsterd. Fin 11.124 01/22/23 95.34 8.32
189 Thome Fin 0 07/10/03 71.414 6.66
206 Thome Fin 0 07/10/03 53.581 10.81
232 Bred & Bldg Fin 7.53 04/21/03 99.25 7.55
233 Aire Valley Fin 7.652 11/04/29 99.81 7.67
240 Aire Valley Fin 7.382 11/04/29 97.61 8.65

Danish Krone

16 Denmark 7 11/15/97 113.720 6.1600
25 Denmark 6 11/15/97 105.480 5.5000
32 Denmark 6 12/10/99 102.350 5.8600
49 Denmark 6 02/15/99 101.470 5.7100
59 Denmark 0 02/15/99 94.750 5.7100
61 Denmark 7 11/15/97 118.590 5.8900
62 Denmark 7 12/15/04 111.910 6.2900
67 Denmark 9 11/15/97 102.420 6.1500
68 Denmark 8 05/15/03 113.990 7.2200
69 Denmark 6 11/15/97 104.620 7.2200
107 Nykredit 6 10/01/29 94.750 6.2000
145 Nykredit 6 10/01/29 94.550 6.2100
147 Nykredit 6 10/01/29 94.550 6.2100
148 Nykredit 6 10/01/29 94.550 6.2100
194 Denmark 9 11/15/97 102.450 8.7900
239 Denmark 0 02/15/99 97.900 4.0200

Dutch Guilder

35 Netherlands 7 01/15/23 128.250 5.8500
43 Netherlands 5 01/15/23 105.350 5.4600
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Consolidated prices for all shares
traded during week ended Friday,
April 24

Stacks		Date		Div		Yrs		High		Low		Chg		Cmgs	
A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208
209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256
257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272
273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304
305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336
337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352
353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368
369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384
385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416
417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432
433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448
449	450														

[illegible]

Stocks	Div Yld	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close
31				
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Stocks	Close	Div Yld	100s High	Low	Close
Am. Tobacco	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Sugar	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Oil	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Paper	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Glass	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rubber	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Lumber	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Steel	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Coal	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Copper	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zinc	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Lead	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Tin	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Nickel	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Silver	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Gold	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Platinum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Palladium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Iridium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Yttrium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Zirconium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Niobium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Molybdenum	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Ruthenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhodium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Rhenium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am. Technetium	100.00	4.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Am.					

Stocks	Div Yld	Spec			Low	Con
		Tab	Ratio	High		
100	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
101	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
102	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
103	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
104	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
105	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
106	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
107	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
108	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
109	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
110	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
111	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
112	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
113	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
114	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
115	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
116	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
117	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
118	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
119	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
120	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
121	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
122	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
123	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
124	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
125	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
126	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
127	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
128	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
129	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
130	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
131	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
132	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
133	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
134	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
135	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
136	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
137	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
138	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
139	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
140	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
141	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
142	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
143	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
144	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
145	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
146	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
147	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
148	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
149	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
150	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
151	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
152	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
153	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
154	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
155	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
156	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
157	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
158	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
159	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30

160	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
161	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
162	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
163	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
164	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
165	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
166	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
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TRAVEL FOR KNOWLEDGE

ON-SITE LEARNING OF THE GENTLER ARTS OF EUROPE

When in Rome, Tuscany, Burgundy or Grasse, one can learn to do as the natives have done.

Ordinary tourism barely allows travelers to scratch the surface of a country's culture through visits to museums and historical monuments. Those who would prefer to get out of the tourist ghetto and really learn about and experience one aspect of another culture—with the added bonus of getting to know some of its people—should consider taking an on-site course during their vacation.

An unusual approach to a place's culture and history is offered by programs like that of the Tuscany Institute for Advanced Studies. Based in southern Tuscany, the institute houses its guests in an ancient farmhouse that has been restored and furnished with antiques and the work of local artists.

From there, travelers are taken in groups of up to eight people on excursions led by experts in their fields. For example, a well-known watercolor artist takes students to selected locations in the Tuscan countryside and lets them paint away, guided by his professional advice. Or, accompanied by a dance teacher, they explore through movement the "creative forces within [themselves]" and the Tuscan landscape, lush with vineyards awaiting harvest, "according to the institute's brochure, which goes on to invoke the goddess Ceres as an autumnal inspiration. For more traditional travelers, the institute

also has tours led by art history professors.

Frescoes, anyone?

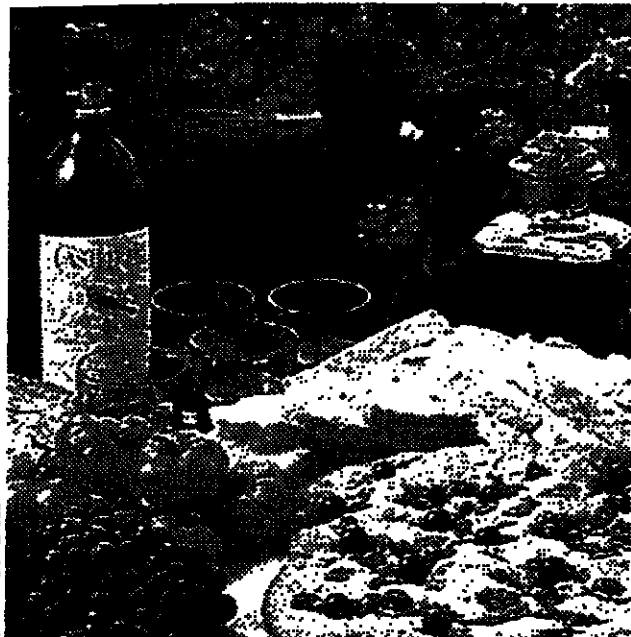
Hands-on training in what are the nearly lost arts of painting trompe l'oeil, frescoes and gold-leaf decoration are taught by Roberto Lucifero in his Accademia del Superfluo in Rome. The academy is based in the former church of Santa Maria in Grottopinta, originally built in the Middle Ages on the ruins of the Teatro di Pompeo and partly restored in this century. Mr. Lucifero started the school 10 years ago because he couldn't find assistants schooled in these arts to assist him in his decorating work. Series of seven or 10 two-hour lessons are offered in the chosen subject.

For those who would rather learn about Italian culture through their taste buds, La Cucina Tipica Italiana combines tourism with cooking classes, wine-tasting and visits to food markets with local chefs. Participants stay in an 11th-century country inn located between Siena and Florence or, if they choose the Venice area, on an 18th-century wine estate. Across the Alps, in France, aspiring cooks can learn the fine art of French cooking from one of the chefs of a Michelin-three-star restaurant, La Côte Saint Jacques in Joigny, Burgundy. In three-day courses, Jean-Michel Lorain begins with the basics, showing students



Appreciating local expertise:

Above and right, wine-tasting as enjoyed in Tuscany; far right, the Molinard perfume museum in Grasse, where students can learn to make their own perfumes.



how to organize a kitchen and make stocks and sauces. In the following two days, he takes them to market to show them how to choose the best, freshest products and then how to prepare two complete meals.

An introduction to the wines of Burgundy is also included, complete with a blind tasting.

Perhaps as much as by its cuisine, France is personified by its perfumes, and Parfums Molinard in the perfume capital, Grasse, on the Côte d'Azur, brings the two together in a half-day course. In the morning, participants learn how perfume is made and make their own take-

home eau-de-toilette.

After a tour of the 150-year-old perfume maker's factory, they repair to La Bastide Saint Antoine for a Provençal lunch prepared by two-star chef Jacques

Chibois. The meal features some of the same savory plants they discovered in their morning class, including thyme, rosemary, basil and lavender.

Heidi Ellison



• **Accademia del Superfluo**, Via Grottopinta, 21, Rome, Italy. Tel.: (39 6) 6830 8770. Fax: (39 6) 6830 7356.
• **La Côte • Saint Jacques**, BP 197, 89304 Joigny, France. Tel.: (33 3) 86 62 09 70. Fax: (33 3) 86 91 49 70.
• **La Cucina • Tipica Italiana**, 1032 Irving St., San Francisco, CA 94122, USA. Tel.: (1 415) 737 9478. Fax: (1 415) 737 0570. Via del Rialto, 34, Siena 53100, Italy. Tel.: (39

577) 286-671. Fax: (39 577) 287-581.
• **Parfums Molinard**, 60, boulevard Victor Hugo, 06130 Grasse, France. Tel.: (33 4) 93 36 01 62. Fax: (33 4) 93 36 03 91. Web: www.molinard-parfums.com
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WRITERS WORKSHOPS IN TOWN, COUNTRY AND IRISH PUBS

Few things get the creative juices flowing like travel, and for budding or established writers, the educational opportunities are rich and varied.

Not all writers need to follow James Joyce's example and go into literary exile—he had to leave Dublin to be able to write about his hometown—but a trip to Dublin might be just the thing to get someone else writing about theirs.

The Dublin Writers Work-

shop, founded in 1981, meets—where else?—in pubs. Its first meeting place was the Oak Tavern, and the anthology published by the group is called the "Acorn"—a chip off the old block, so to speak. Writers of poetry, short stories, novels, plays, biography and history read

and comment on each other's work. Many of its 15 to 20 members have published their work, and some have won literary prizes. The group meets on the first three Mondays of the month at the Bowes Public House on Fleet Street. Its Web site carries the magazine, and an e-zine called "Electric Acorn" will soon be on-line.

Across the Atlantic, science fiction workshops seem to be enormously popular in the United States, judging by the number of group with Web sites. One group, Viable Paradise II, will be holding a workshop on Martha's Vine-

yard, a picturesque island off the Massachusetts coast, from Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, 1998. Small groups of five will be led by instructors Lawrence Watt-Evans, Patrick and Teresa Nielsen Hayden, Debra Doyle and James D. Macdonald. Participants must send writing samples to be admitted to the workshop.

Poets who prefer a woodsy setting might look into the Cranbrook Retreat for Writers, which holds one-week workshops on a 315-acre (126 hectare) Michigan campus with gardens, lakes and forests over a five-week

period in the summer. More than 30 instructors, all of them published writers, conduct the sessions, which also cover fiction, autobiography and writing for children.

The sixth annual Prague Summer Writers' Workshop, held in the Charles University Building, will be in session from July 11 to Aug. 7 this year.

Among the prestigious faculty members this year are Bharati Mukherjee, Amy Tan, Ivan Klíma and Andrei Codrescu. Besides workshops and readings, the program keeps participants busy and entertained with a variety

of activities, including sightseeing tours, film screenings, parties, special literary events and guest lectures on themes such as Central European culture, history and politics.

In addition to fiction, poetry and creative nonfiction, workshops cover translation, playwriting, filmmaking, theater and photography. Courses in Czech and Southern U.S. literature are also offered.

Workshop participants have the right to change genres and mentors for the second two-week session if they so desire. H.E.

Herald Tribune

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• **Dublin Writers Workshop**, E-mail: dubwriter@indigo.ie. Web: www.dublinwriters.org. (beginning in early May)

• **Prague Summer Writers' Workshop**, 2618A St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, LA 70130-5945, USA. Tel.: (1 504) 899 0970. Fax: (1 504) 891 1220. Web: http://home.gnifi.org/~writer/prague/

• **Viable Paradise II**, Martha's Vineyard Science Fiction Assoc., Ltd., General Delivery, Oak Bluffs, MA 02557, USA. Web: www.tiac.net/users/montor/paradise/workshop.html

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GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE NATURAL

There are many things to see and do in the natural world. But the most important thing is to get in touch with it. The natural world is a vast and wonderful place, full of life and beauty. It is a place where we can learn about ourselves and the world around us. It is a place where we can find peace and tranquility. It is a place where we can connect with nature and feel a sense of wonder and awe.

The natural world is a place of endless possibilities. It is a place where we can explore and discover new things. It is a place where we can learn about the history of the world and the lives of the people who have lived there. It is a place where we can find inspiration and creativity. It is a place where we can feel a sense of purpose and meaning.

The natural world is a place of beauty and wonder. It is a place where we can see the most amazing sights and hear the most beautiful sounds. It is a place where we can feel the warmth of the sun and the coolness of the water. It is a place where we can feel the power of the wind and the strength of the earth. It is a place where we can feel the love of God and the presence of His angels.

The natural world is a place of peace and tranquility. It is a place where we can escape the noise and stress of the city and find a sense of calm and serenity. It is a place where we can relax and unwind and feel a sense of peace and harmony. It is a place where we can connect with nature and feel a sense of wonder and awe.

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TRAVEL FOR KNOWLEDGE

GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE NATURAL

The outdoors is one of the greatest of classrooms.

It's one thing to have environmental ideals, but how many people actually do anything about it, aside from recycling their trash? The good news is that it is possible to learn about and even have a positive impact on the environment while having a good time during an adventurous vacation trip to an exotic location.

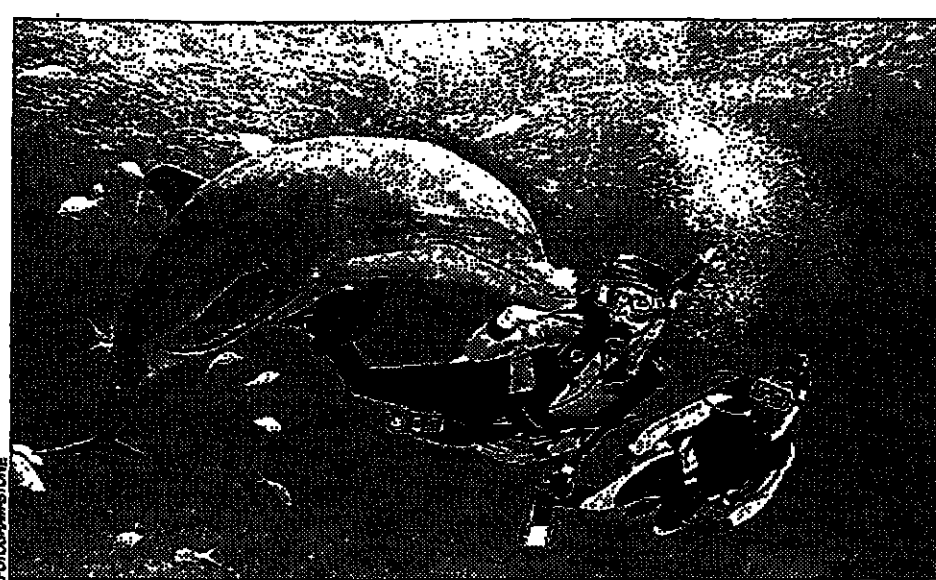
Many companies are now offering such holidays. Those with a metaphysical bent might enjoy the customized excursions in Hawaii offered by Dolphin Journeys, run by Nancy Sweet (aka Coral Grace), a geologist who discovered the "healing powers" of the Big Island while recovering there from an automobile accident. Ms. Sweet, better known as Nancy, who calls herself the "pod leader," takes visitors on a four-hour swim with the dolphins, snorkeling at Honauau and on pilgrimages to the "goddess of fire" at the active Halemauau

Crater in Volcano National Park. She also leads meditation sessions and sunset rituals on the "edge of eternity." "My work is heart-opening," she says, "not your average tour." She also conducts week-long dolphin seminars several times a year, designed for those who want to immerse themselves in the dolphin energy and "experience a quest."

Going it alone

Those who are allergic to groups but who nevertheless want some guidance in planning a "green" trip might want to turn to EarthWise Journeys, based in Portland, Oregon. EarthWise "provides complete trip coordination for independent travelers, special interest groups, families, students and adventurers of all ages," says Director Barbara Canavan.

EarthWise also acts as a clearinghouse for other travel organizers, and can put clients in touch with the right



Weeklong, flippers-on dolphin seminars are available in Hawaii.

one for such vacation adventures as doing marine mammal research in various locations around the world, visiting the wetlands and wilderness of Botswana and Namibia, or volunteering to help preserve Turkey's environmental and cultural heritage, to give just a few examples.

Those who wish to volunteer their vacation time to help in a worthy cause might want to contact Amizade, Ltd., a nonprofit organization that directs volunteers to the

type of activity and location that interests them in Brazil and other South American countries. Amizade projects range from building a dorm-

itory for an environmental organization in Bolivia to building a vocational training center for street children in Brazil.

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A QUARTET OF UP-AND-COMING LANGUAGES

There are some exciting alternatives to the usual choices of foreign language study, in equally exciting locations.

In these days when everybody's talking about globalization, it's time to put those tried-and-true Eurocentric idioms — English and French, German and Spanish — on the linguistic back burner. Useful, yes, but up-and-coming they are not. After all, it's become no big deal to surf the Net in English, but how many foreigners can wrap their tongues around a samba?

It's time to read the Cyrillic on the wall: the hippest languages these days are the ones spoken in some of the world's largest, exciting and rapidly metamorphosing regions: Brazil, Russia, China and the "Middle East" — regions with enormous populations and intriguing cultures that transform on-site language study into a full-blown adventure.

Portuguese delights
 For the romance factor alone, Brazilian Portuguese should be a compulsory language. It is sonorous and sensuous, and in a world increasingly full of *caipirinhas*, *feijoadas* and Brazilians themselves — a stabilized economy put an end to a monthly inflation rates of 40 percent and sent record numbers of Brazilians on round-the-world shopping sprees — it is a tongue to be reckoned with.

Studying at the Dialogo Institute furnishes one with a great excuse to visit one of the oldest preserved colonial cities in the Americas, Salvador da Bahia. An intoxicating mixture of baroque churches and tropical beaches, here Afro-Brazilian culture reigns and drum-driven music seeps into every aspect of life.

Daily morning classes are supplemented by field trips to beaches, markets and Bahia's historical center. The Summer Program goes further by adding an afternoon of Afro-Brazilian cultural activities, which range from dancing a *capoeira* to preparing a spicy crab *moqueca*.

To complete the experience, the school places students in the homes of local families — probably among the most hospitable on the planet — although guest houses and hotels are also available.

Russian to measure
 Moving north, there's a new energy emanating from Europe's capital of the moment — Moscow. So just imagine how impressive it would be to return from this hip metropolis, armed not only with the obligatory vodka and wooden *Petrushka*

dolls of Soviet leaders, but quoting the likes of Tolstoy and Dostoevsky in the original.

Based in New York, Lingua Services Worldwide serves as a liaison for several Russian-language schools, one of the most interesting of which is IPOREX, whose clients have included Philip Morris and the International Red Cross Committee. Ideal for busy executives and eager scholars, IPOREX offers one-on-one tutorials of 15 hours a week, individually tailored by private teachers to meet specific linguistic and personal goals.

Teachers show up for lessons at the student's Moscow address — as part of the program, they live in authentic Muscovite digs with authentic Muscovites eager to take them behind the city scenes — the triple bonus of which is: no schlepping back and forth to school, no distracting mingling with other foreign students and the decadent possibility of being taught while wearing pajamas.

Chinese at the source
 Speaking of pajamas — it might be easy to pick up a silk pair while brushing up on one's Mandarin. With the "sleeping giant" known as China waking up and stretching its limbs all over the world, everybody from

politicians and tycoons to fans of Gong Li and dim sum are learning the language.

Toronto-based Languages Abroad International organizes classes at its school in the pulsing, centuries' old Chinese capital of Beijing. There's nothing like chugging through the colorful streets from the host family's house to a 10 A.M. class — in a rickshaw. Four hours of daily classes are complemented by numerous cultural excursions, including day trips to the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs.

Arabic in Yemen
 Another great cradle of civilization currently creating a stir is Yemen, the "roof of Arabia," "Land of the Queen of Sheba" and (surprisingly) "the Birthplace of Coffee." Says Andy Barwig, who works at the Arab-American Institute in Washington, D.C.: "I have studied Arabic at many different places, and I can say Yemen is the best country to learn Arabic in. Unlike in Egypt and Jordan, where English is so much of a status symbol, Yemenis are more than flattered when a foreigner tries to speak in their language."

Mr. Barwig learned his Arabic at the "small but professional" Yemeni Language Center, located in the ancient Jewish quarter of the 2,000-

year-old mountain city of Sana'a. Students are lodged in men's and women's residences located in historic Yemeni houses and have ample opportunity to discover this mysterious country — which until the 1960s was

closed to Westerners. So much the better, according to YCL alumni Scott Lucas, who confesses that the lack of overt Western nightlife "eliminates a major distraction to evening study!" M.S.

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BACK ON CAMPUS AGAIN

There's a second chance to make it into Harvard: summer programs.

It's one of life's ironies that many people spend the first two decades of their lives awaiting the arrival of summer to free them from the drudgery of school, only to find themselves in later decades storming the registration lines for admission to summer school.

Must be a sign of the times, but nobody seems to want to be caught doing nothing anymore. With time's winged chariot rushing toward The Millennium, students of eras past are fast returning to school to upgrade their skills, discover new talents, or simply load up on brain food while traveling abroad. Many of these born-again students are returning — under a variety of circumstances — to the hallowed halls of the planet's oldest and most revered universities.

Miami-based University Vacations organizes luxurious learning vacations to many of these groves of academia, including a one-week trip to one of the most senior of them all — Italy's University of Bologna. Founded in the early 11th century, Bologna welcomed as its first students princes and aristocrats, who came from afar to study astronomy and philosophy. Those who follow in their footsteps in 1998 will find things perhaps not so different. In between lectures at the university by medieval Italian art and history experts and field trips through both baroque Bologna and nearby Byzantine Ravenna, students snack up at the former palace of the powerful Malvezzi family and chow down at elegant restaurants serving five-course Bolognese banquets.

Columbus hung out here

Of course, you can also dive into campus life on the Continent on a slightly less opulent scale. The beautiful Spanish city of Salamanca, declared a World Heritage Site, is one long student-stuffed fiesta come summertime. Its famed university, which has been around since 1218 (Columbus consulted its astronomers before sailing off to America), offers special Spanish language and culture programs ideal for foreigners, whether beginners or professional translators. Participants live with local families or on campus, and can supplement traditional grammar and conversation courses with lively activities like flamenco dancing, folk singing and Spanish guitar lessons. Another option is that bastion of ancient

learning centers, Oxford. Despite its cosmopolitan profile, many of the seemingly endless array of courses entice by their quintessential Englishness. One of the most intriguing examples is the week-long Lewis Carroll Centenary Program, featuring lectures and "entertainments" presented by eminent members of the Lewis Carroll Society, coupled with visits to sites haunted by the author and his child-muse, Alice Liddell.

Meanwhile, across the Atlantic, Harvard is the oldest kid in the New World, with its summer sessions dating back to 1871. An impressive roster of big brains and the largest university library system in the world are supplemented by the charm of Boston and proximity to the salty delights of the Atlantic Coast.

Students can take advantage of the high-tech equipment lodged in Harvard's historic buildings and get an estival head start in the yearlong rat race by sampling from the Computer Science department's many options. If, however, "Introduction to Java Programming" and "Object-Oriented Software Engineering" prove too fast-track, the unique Writing Program workshops can help them pen everything from poems, scripts and memoirs to grant proposals, legal documents and college application forms — the latter especially handy if, after a brief exposure to the above offerings, one wants to return to being a full-time student.

Michael Sommers

• **University Vacations**, 3660 Bougainvillea Road, Miami, FL 33133, USA. Tel.: (800) 792 0100 or (1 305) 567 2904. Fax: (1 305) 567 2638. E-mail: Univvac@ica.net

• **Cursos Internacionales at the University of Salamanca**, P.O. Box 37008, Salamanca, Spain. Tel.: (9 23) 294 418. Fax: (9 23) 294 504. E-mail: cursoes@ugug.usal.es. Web site: <http://www.cursoes.usal.es/cursoes/ver.htm>

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SPORTS

Bayern Stays in Touch

Champion Keeps Chasing Kaiserslautern; Porto and Bruges Clinch Championships

MUNICH — Bayern Munich, beat Bayern Leverkusen, 2-1, Sunday to keep alive its title hopes in the Bundesliga.

EUROPEAN SOCCER ROUNDUP

The victory pulled the defending champion to within one point of Kaiserslautern. Kaiserslautern has three matches to play, Bayern has only two. Michael Tarnat scored with a free kick after 16 minutes. Ruggiero Rizzitelli shook off two Leverkusen players to score the second in the 49th minute. Paulo Rink scored from close range in the 83rd minute for third-place Leverkusen, which saw its last hopes of finishing second and gaining a place in next season's Champions League berth slip away after a dismal performance.

"I'm speechless. The players knew what this match meant — it meant everything," said Christoph Däum, the Leverkusen coach.

On Friday, Kaiserslautern beat Borussia Mönchengladbach, 3-2, after trailing 2-0. Olaf Marschall scored a hat-trick, heading in the 3-2 game-winner seconds before end.

ENGLAND A brilliant goal by Dennis Bergkamp and one from Marc Overmars gave Arsenal a 2-0 victory at Barnsley to put the London club four points ahead at the top of the Premier League. Arsenal needs six points from its last four games to clinch the title.

Manchester United, the only team that can catch Arsenal, plays Crystal Palace on Monday.

On Sunday, Leicester City scored twice in the first two minutes and twice

more in the next 13 as it won, 4-0, at Derby County. Brian Heskney scored twice and Muzzy Izet and Ian Marshall once each. All the goals were headers.

BELGIUM FC Bruges clinched the Belgian league title Sunday without kicking a ball when second-place Racing Genk lost its last chance to catch the leader. Genk lost, 3-1, at home to last season's champion Lierse, leaving Bruges with an insurmountable 11-point lead with three rounds to play.

PORTUGAL Porto won the Portuguese championship for the fourth successive year when it beat Boavista, 3-2, in Oporto on Sunday. Porto needed just one point after Benfica drew, 0-0, at Vazim on Saturday.

NETHERLANDS Feyenoord came back from 3-0 down at halftime to gain a 3-3 draw with PSV Eindhoven on Sunday. PSV still needs two points from its last two games to clinch the second Dutch Champions League berth.

Ajax, already the champion, lost only its second game of the season, going down, 2-0, at Vitesse Arnhem. Ajax failed to score for the first time in the league this season.

SPAIN Atletico Madrid's hopes of qualifying for UEFA Cup play next season took another setback Sunday when Atletico conceded a late penalty and with it two points in a 2-2 tie at home with Tenerife. Barcelona, which has already clinched first place, drew, 1-1, with Espanyol on Saturday.

ITALY Parma and Udinese earned key victories over the two Roman teams in the battle for UEFA Cup places.

Parma fought back from a 1-0 deficit with two goals in a three-minute span of the second half to beat third-place



Zinedine Zidane of Juventus, left, challenging Inter Milan's Javier Zanetti for control of the ball in their league game Sunday in Turin.

Lazio, 2-1, in Rome. Udinese beat Roma, 4-2, in Udine as Oliver Bierhoff scored twice to take the league lead from Ronaldo of Inter with 23 goals.

Lecce was routed 5-1 at Empoli to lose any hope of staying off demotion.

In other games, Roberto Baggio raised his slim hopes of a spot on the World Cup roster by scoring two goals for the second straight week as Bologna won, 3-1, in Brescia.

FRANCE Tony Vairelles hit a hat-trick as Lens crushed visiting Bastia, 5-1, to move closer to its first French league

championship Saturday.

Second-place Metz stayed two points behind after surviving several scares to win, 1-0, at Toulouse and take the title race to the final round of games May 9.

Metz must win its last game at home to Lyon and hope that Lens loses at Auxerre. A draw should be enough for Lens, whose goal difference is far superior.

SCOTLAND Rino Gattuso scored twice as Rangers, second in the premier division, beat third-place Heart, 3-0, Saturday while Celtic, the league leader, were held at home by Hibernian.

Anton Slips by Moroccan

In London Marathon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Abel Anton of Spain, the world champion marathon runner, overtook Abdelkader Mouaziz, a Moroccan, near the finish line to win the London Marathon on Sunday.

The Spaniard made up a 100-year deficit in the final mile to win in 2 hours 7 minutes and 57 seconds, two seconds behind the race record set last year by Antonio Pinto of Portugal.

Mouaziz, who was trailing, held on for second place, 10 seconds slower, and Pinto placed third in 2:08:13.

Catherine McKiernan made up a deficit of 1 minute 40 seconds to easily win the women's race.

The Irish runner swept past Lidia Simon of Romania and Adriana Fernandez of Mexico with five miles (8 kilometers) to go and won in 2 hours 26 minutes 26 seconds.

Liz McColgan, who was 28 seconds behind McKiernan, placed second.

Joyce Chepchumba, the defending title holder, was third in 2:27:22.

In the men's race, Anton and Pinto usually rivals, worked together to catch Mouaziz. "We tried to work together to try and catch the Moroccan and I said to Abel, 'We did a good job, you go and try to catch him,'" Pinto said.

Anton slowed slightly when he waved to the crowds in the straight near the finish line and that cost him the race record and a \$25,000 bonus to go with his \$55,000 winner's check. "Maybe when I'm 60 years old I will think that I lost \$25,000 waving to the people," said the Spaniard.

Fikadu Bekele of Ethiopia won the Madrid Marathon on Sunday. Bekele, who lives in Spain, finished in 2:17:59, more than two minutes ahead of Jesus de Grado. Josefa Cruz of Spain won the women's race in 2:39:11, followed by Yesenia Centeno of Cuba at 2:44:57.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Casino Rider Wins Amstel Gold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MAASTRICHT, the Netherlands — Rolf Jaermann held off Maarten den Bakker in a two-man sprint to win the Amstel Gold World Cup race by half a bicycle length.

Jaermann, a 32-year-old Swiss rider with the Casino team, also won the race in 1993. This was the first victory in a World Cup classic for the French cycling team. Den Bakker, a Dutchman with Rabobank, tried twice to shake off Jaermann on the final climb four kilometers from the end, but the Swiss held on.

Michele Bartoli, an Italian with Asics

and the winner of the Liege-Bastogne-Liege World Cup race last week, was third on Saturday, 21 seconds behind the 257 kilometer (159-mile) Amstel.

Bartoli retained his lead in World Cup standings after the fifth race in the 10-classic series.

Riding in a front group of 25 men, Michael Boogerd of Rabobank staged the decisive attack on the Cauberg hill 61 kilometers from the line.

He was soon joined at the front by six others, including den Bakker and Jaermann, who later attacked successfully and battled out the sprint. (AP, Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	14	6	.727	—
Boston	10	10	.500	4 1/2
Baltimore	13	7	.652	1 1/2
Tampa Bay	11	9	.550	3 1/2
Toronto	9	13	.409	7 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Cleveland	13	9	.591	—
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WEST DIVISION

Texas	14	7	.667	—
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	13	8	.619	—
New York	10	11	.476	4 1/2
Philadelphia	10	11	.476	4 1/2
Montreal	7	15	.316	7 1/2
Pittsburgh	7	16	.304	8 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

St. Louis	15	7	.682	—
Pittsburgh	10	13	.435	3 1/2

WEST DIVISION

San Diego	17	5	.773	—
Arizona	7	17	.291	11 1/2

FRIDAY LEAGUE RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	002	002	000-0	7 1/2
Cleveland	200	001	005-0	6 1/2
Washington	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Philadelphia	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Los Angeles	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Francisco	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Diego	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Los Angeles	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Francisco	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Diego	001	001	000-0	6 1/2

FRIDAY LEAGUE RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	002	002	000-0	7 1/2
Cleveland	200	001	005-0	6 1/2
Washington	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Philadelphia	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Los Angeles	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Francisco	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Diego	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Los Angeles	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Francisco	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Diego	001	001	000-0	6 1/2

FRIDAY LEAGUE RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	002	002	000-0	7 1/2
Cleveland	200	001	005-0	6 1/2
Washington	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Philadelphia	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Los Angeles	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Francisco	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Diego	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Los Angeles	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Francisco	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Diego	001	001	000-0	6 1/2

FRIDAY LEAGUE RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	002	002	000-0	7 1/2
Cleveland	200	001	005-0	6 1/2
Washington	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Philadelphia	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Los Angeles	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Francisco	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Diego	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Los Angeles	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Francisco	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
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San Diego	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
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San Diego	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Los Angeles	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
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San Diego	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Los Angeles	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
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San Francisco	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Diego	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
Los Angeles	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Francisco	001	001	000-0	6 1/2
San Diego	001	001	000-0	6 1/2

FRIDAY LEAGUE RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB

SPORTS



The Rockies' catcher, Jeff Reed, tagging out Keith Lockhart of the Braves. Colorado beat host Atlanta, 11-7.

Castilla Homers Twice Off Maddux

Sluggish Gives Colorado Victory and Takes NL Lead in Home Runs

ATLANTA — Vinny Castilla homered twice Sunday to take over the National League lead with 11, and the Colorado Rockies took a six-run lead against Greg Maddux and held on to beat the Atlanta Braves.

Castilla was 4-for-4 and drove in five runs. He hit a two-run double off Maddux in the fourth run, a two-run homer in the third and a solo homer in the eighth off Mike Cather. Castilla, who raised his average to .323, also leads the league with 32 runs batted in.

Maddux was pounded for six runs and 10 hits in five innings. It was the most runs and hits he had allowed since June 7, 1996, when the Rockies got seven earned runs in 3 1/2 innings in Denver.

Phillies 9, Cardinals 3 In Philadelphia, Curt Schilling struck out 13 and Mike Lieberthal homered and drove in four runs as the Phillies beat St. Louis.

Schilling fanned Mark McGwire three times and increased his major-league leading strikeout total to 65.

Lieberthal's two-run homer in the sixth came off Todd Stottlemyre after the Cardinals had tied it 3-3 in the top of the inning. The Phillies then broke it open with four in the seventh off reliever John Frascatore.

In games played Saturday: Cardinals 6, Phillies 6 McGwire hit his 10th home run, driving in two runs to tie a six-run seventh as visiting St. Louis rallied from a 5-0 deficit and

stopped a three-game losing streak.

Philadelphia's starter, Matt Beech, took a one-hitter into the seventh.

Rockies 11, Braves 7 In Atlanta,

Castilla hit his ninth homer and every

Colorado starter but Mike Lansing had

at least one run batted in as the Rockies

NL ROUNDOUP

outslugged Atlanta for the second time in six days. The Rockies, who had just two victories in their previous eight games, fell behind 2-0 in the first but rallied for six runs in the third.

Padres 4, Pirates 3 In San Diego, Steve Finley hit a run-scoring single with one out in the 16th inning to end the longest game in the major leagues this season and give the Padres a victory over Pittsburgh.

Finley, who grounded out with the bases loaded in the bottom of the ninth, lined a single to left-center field to score Quilvio Vera and end the 4-hour, 31-minute marathon.

Reds 2, Mets 0 David Weathers, who had rejoined Cincinnati a night earlier after attending his father's funeral, allowed six hits in eight shutout innings to lead the visiting Reds over New York. Weathers struck out seven and walked two. Masato Yoshii, the Mets' 32-year-old rookie pitcher from Japan, allowed both Cincinnati runs.

Giants 2, Brewers 1 Kirk Rueter combined with two relievers on a three-

hitter as San Francisco stopped a three-game losing streak and beat visiting Milwaukee for the first time in five games this season.

Astros 4, Expos 3 Craig Biggio hit a

go-ahead groundout in the ninth as

Houston rallied to win in Montreal.

Ricky Gutierrez drew a one-out walk

from Ugueth Urbina and advanced to

third on a single by Jack Howell, a pinch

hitter. Biggio grounded to second, driv-

ing in Gutierrez, who scored the first run

this season off Urbina, who has pitched

a total of 12 1/3 innings.

Diamondbacks 4, Marlins 3 In Miami,

Matt Williams hit a two-run homer off

Vic Darenburg in the 11th inning —

his second homer of the game — to give

Arizona its first extra-inning victory.

Williams was 4-for-5 and raised his

home-run total to six this season. It was

his 28th multihomer game.

Dodgers 3, Cubs 2 In Los Angeles,

Raul Mondesi hit a game-tying homer in

the fifth, and Wilton Guerrero scored

the go-ahead run on a throwing error by

Chicago's pitcher, Jeremi Gonzalez, in

the sixth. Mark Guthrie earned the victory

by pitching a scoreless inning in

relief of Darren Dreifort. Guthrie, who

has not allowed a run in 11 appearances

this season covering 9 1/3 innings, left the

game in the sixth and Guerrero, a pinch

hitter, batted for him and doubled.

Eric Young placed a sacrifice bunt to

the left of the mound, and Gonzalez

threw to first as Guerrero scored.

Ripken Marks Game 2,500 With 3 RBIs

BALTIMORE — Cal Ripken stretched his major-league record of consecutive games to 2,500 and marked the occasion by driving in three runs as the Baltimore Orioles walloped the Oakland Athletics, 8-2.

On Saturday night, he broke open a scoreless game with a two-run, opposite-field bloop single in the sixth inning. He also had an infield single with the bases loaded in a five-run seventh.

"I think luck played a lot into it today," Ripken said. "I got lucky and jammed the ball in right field and the other groundball had eyes and went to right spot of the field."

Ripken's record-setting streak began May 30, 1982.

Ripken homered on the night he Lou Gehrig's record of 2,130 consecutive games on Sept. 5, 1995, and he also homered again when he broke the mark one night later.

The crowd of 46,026 gave Ripken a standing ovation for two minutes as the scoreboard flashed the numbers 2-5-0-0 before the sixth inning. Ripken doffed his cap several times while standing at third base.

"Truthfully, I've gotten enough attention to last forever, or at least four or five lifetimes," he said before the game. "Sometimes, you get a little embarrassed if you get too much attention."

But all eyes were focused on him in the sixth. After Joe Carter led off with a

AL ROUNDOUP

single off Jimmy Haynes and Rafael Palmeiro doubled. Ripken delivered a

bloop on a 1-1 pitch, and Baltimore

went on to win for only the third time in

10 games.

"He threw a high fastball that

jumped me to death," Ripken said. "I

was really lucky to get the ball out of the

bat."

Red Sox 3, Indians 2 Bret Saberhagen

continued his remarkable comeback,

and Reggie Jefferson and Scott Hat-

teberg hit solo homers as visiting Bos-

ton beat the Indians. It was the Red

Sox's 13th victory in 14 games.

Saberhagen (4-0) allowed one run

and three hits in six innings, lowering his

ERA to 1.97. He has won all four of his

starts after three years of arm troubles.

Yankees 5, Tigers 4 Chad Curtis

singled home the go-ahead run off

Darrell Strawberry's eighth-inning steal,

and New York rallied for its 13th victory

in 14 games.

David Wells (3-1) allowed all four

runs — three earned — and five hits in

six innings, sending Detroit to its 10th

consecutive road loss.

Angels 7, Devil Rays 1 In St. Petersburg,

Florida, Cecil Fielder broke out of a deep

slump by driving in three runs with a

single and double, leading Anaheim over

Tampa Bay. Fielder, who had just seven hits in his previous 63 at-bats, brought in

one run with an off-bat of Rolando Arjona

(2-2) in the fourth and a two-run single

off Jim Mecir in a five-run eighth.

White Sox 6, Blue Jays 1 Robin Ven-

tura drove in four runs with three-run

homer and an RBI single as host Chicago

won for the second time in eight games

and Toronto lost its fourth game in the

last five.

Charlie O'Brien added a three-run

double, and Scott Eyre (1-2) won for the

first time in five starts this season.

Rangers 11, Royals 6 Juan Gonzalez

went 3-for-4 with five RBIs to lead

visiting Texas over Kansas City.

Gonzalez, who had two singles, a

double and sacrifice fly, has 29 RBIs in

April. He broke his club record of 25 for

April set in 1996.

Tom Gooden went 3-for-5 with

three RBIs for the Rangers.

Dean Palmer hit a two-run homer, his

eighth, and Jose Offerman went 3-for-4

for Kansas City.

Twins 6, Mariners 2 In Seattle, Ron

Coomer's first career grand slam

capped a six-run ninth inning against the

Mariners' bullpen. Javier Valentin also

homered for the Twins. The first of his

career.

Otis Nixon and Alex Ochoa got RBI

singles in the ninth off Mike Timlin (1-2)

before the Twins loaded the bases for

Coomer, who connected off Heathcliff

Slocumb for his first homer this season.

Knicks Rally to Cool Off the Heat

Ward and Childs Combine to Hold Miami's Hardaway to 15 Points

The Associated Press

MIAMI — With a burst of emotion and a balanced attack that was missing in Game 1, the New York Knicks landed a counter-punch Sunday against the Miami Heat.

John Starks scored 25 points, Allan Houston had 24 and Larry Johnson 22 as the

NBA PLAYOFFS

Knicks rallied from a 14-point deficit to beat the Heat, 96-86, and even their best-of-5 series at 1-1.

Terry Cummings, who did not even play in Game 1, grabbed 14 rebounds, including five on the offensive end, and two point guards, Charlie Ward and Chris Childs, combined to shut down Tim Hardaway, holding him to 15 points on 4-for-15 shooting to prevent a repeat of his 34-point performance in Game 1.

The two teams will meet again Tuesday for Game 3 in Madison Square Garden, where the Heat's career record is 3-22.

The Knicks, who were outscored 33-3 from 3-point range in Game 1, this time went 7-for-15 to Miami's 5-for-19. New York rallied in the second period by hitting four consecutive 3-pointers — two each by Starks and Houston.

The playoff victory was New York's first since 1984 without Patrick Ewing, who again watched from the bench.

It was another bruising but clean game between two of the National Basketball Association's most bitter rivals. The biggest difference this time was the passion shown by the aging Knicks, who pumped their fists and jumped around like youngsters as they pulled away in the fourth quarter.

Childs even drew an imaginary knife across his throat after hitting a 3-pointer with 1:52 left for an 8-point, Alonzo Mourning, avoiding the foul trouble that plagued him in Game 1, had 30 points and 13 rebounds for Miami.

and Voshon Lenard scored 25 points, a career playoff high.

New York took the lead for good on two free throws by Starks to make it 69-67 with two minutes left in the third period. Consecutive baskets by Houston and a 3-point play by Starks made it 83-74 with 6:17 remaining.

Miami closed to 87-82 with 2:28 left on two straight baskets by Mourning, but Childs buried his 3-pointer — and the Heat — with 1:52 to go.

In games played Saturday: Jazz 105, Rockets 90 Utah and Houston played another barn-burner with bodies and insults flying all over the court. Utah won to even the first-round series as one game apiece, but both teams know the real series is just starting.

All we really accomplished tonight was stopping the bleeding," said John Stockton, who had 17 points and 10 assists. "We're not going to win this thing easily."

Kevin Willis of the Rockets said: "We did some good things, but we let the crowd and the fouls get in our heads."

The Rockets would not go quietly. They had four technical fouls, two disqualifications and one ejection. Houston looked on the verge of a comeback, until Hakeem Olajuwon, who led the Rockets with 16 points, was ejected with 5:19 remaining.

Karl Malone scored 11 of his 29 points in the third quarter as the Jazz outscored Houston, 32-18, and took a 79-60 lead into the fourth.

Hornets 92, Hawks 85 — While Glen Rice was sitting on the bench with his fifth foul, Anthony Mason and David Wesley powered a late 13-3 run that sent Charlotte to a victory and a 2-0 lead over Atlanta in their best-of-five playoff series.

Mason had nine points and Wesley four in the surge, which put the Hornets up by 10 with 2:37 left.

Mason finished with 25 points to help give Charlotte an imposing edge as the series

shifts to Atlanta for the third game Tuesday night.

Rice finished with 24 points and a season-high 13 rebounds, and Wesley added 18 points and six assists for the Hornets in a game peppered with 52 personal fouls.

Pacers 92, Cavaliers 86 Reggie Miller's 18 points led a balanced attack as the Pacers came back from a 17-point deficit to beat Cleveland.

The victory gave Indiana a 2-0 lead in its Eastern Conference playoff series. The third game will be in Cleveland on Monday night.

Cleveland closed to 89-86 on a basket by Shawn Kemp with 30 seconds left, but Rose, who finished with 17 points, then hit three free

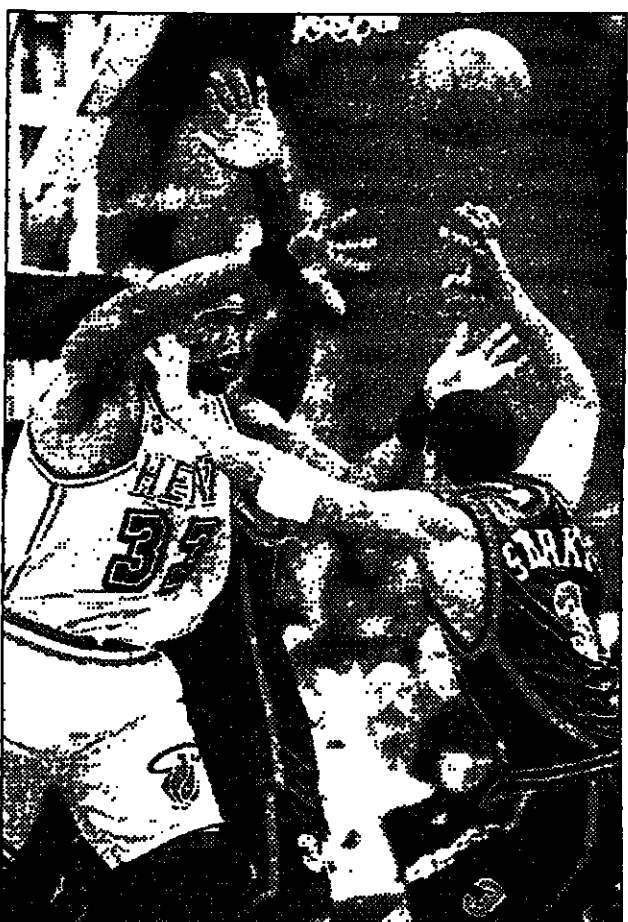
throws and the Cavaliers' Danny Ferry and Wesley Person missed 3-point attempts.

Suns 108, Spurs 101 Antonio McDyess had 21 points and 11 rebounds and limited Tim Duncan to half of his Game 1 scoring output as Phoenix beat San Antonio to even their Western Conference playoff series, 1-1.

Duncan had 16 points, 10 rebounds and 4 blocks.

The series moves to San Antonio for games Monday and Wednesday. If a fifth game is needed, it will be played Sunday in Phoenix.

Avery Johnson had 20 points and eight assists for the Spurs, and David Robinson had 23 points and 16 rebounds.



Miami's Alonzo Mourning and New York's John Starks dueling for the rebound in their game Sunday.

Mediocre Basketball, but Great Theater

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — You can find better play-off basketball than the New York Knicks vs. Miami Heat. Anywhere. If it's artistry you want, this isn't the series. What we've got here is thick drama, story lines, subplots, undercurrents, hype, XXL egos, attitude aplenty and (unfortunately) the threat of violence.

You've got two teams full of people who plain don't like each other and a history of controversy. Knicks-Heat is so bitter, so openly nasty, it makes oil and water look like a good mix. In other words, it's irresistible.

Pat Riley's assessment of the series before Miami's victory in Game 1 on Friday night applies just as well for Game 2 on Sunday and whatever follows as the series moves to New York. "The series breaks down to this: New York beats us and loses to anyone else in the next round and they've still made their season," the Heat coach said. "They've purged what is inside them since last season. And they give it to us."

"We don't want that bitterness. We didn't inflict the sore. They inflicted it themselves, and we happened to be there. And they are very, very, very angry at us for their mistake. If that team is made of anything, it will rise up. So this is the question: Is New York's will greater than ours?"

There you have it: will. Riley has not only invoked it a hundred times already but also memorized the dictionary definition and repeated it not just to the team but also to Florida reporters cov-

Vantage Point/ MICHAEL WILSON

ering the series. So what happens, exactly, when these wills collide? Does it mean there's going to be another fight, like the one in Game 5 last year that led to suspensions for five Knicks?

It's difficult enough to foster a climate for good basketball when media folks are drawing comparisons to boxing and hockey. But how jacked up are the Miami players if Riley says publicly, as he did the other day: "The storm with the Knicks has been brewing for a long, loud while."

"Nobody survives in sport unless they have some pain, which creates anger, which creates intensity. New York has pain and anger, so they'll come at us with intensity."

The fascinating thing about this first weekend of the playoffs is that apparently anybody can beat anybody else at any time.

In pro basketball, more than in any other sport, the better team wins. But don't tell that to the New Jersey Nets and Houston Rockets. Seeing one No. 1 seed lose a home game is shocking enough; seeing the Bulls need overtime to beat the Nets in Game 1 was almost cataclysmic.

So many of these first-round games are pick-'ems.

The Knicks came back and won Game 2 Sunday. Seeing Portland win Game 2 in Los Angeles wouldn't make me faint.

If the Sonics are simply too much for the Timberwolves, that could be the

only exception, the only series in which one team just has no chance.

I have a hard time understanding how Phoenix became such a popular favorite to beat San Antonio. Maybe the Spurs aren't on television enough for people to see Tim Duncan.

Here's what he is: the best young big man in the NBA. He could be the best big man — period — in the NBA.

Meanwhile Shaquille O'Neal has become the verbal, take-charge, do-it-this-way-or-get-out leader the Los Angeles Lakers are going to need.

The other guy on that team who's grown up tremendously and has to be taken off the Knucklehead List is Nick Van Exel.

Jalen Rose is off the list, too. What the Pacers had been missing was the all-court slashing style that Rose brings.

With him, Reggie Miller, Chris Mullin, the Davises, Rik Smits, Mark Jackson, etc., the Pacers appear to have too much for Miami to handle in the next round.

That's assuming the Heat can get out of this first round.

Assuming Miami does, will the team have spent too much energy — emotional and physical — in beating New York? Will this test of wills in the first round leave the Heat drained? Riley said after Miami's victory Friday night that all the hype leading up to this series had made him feel as if this were the NBA Finals. "It's the first round," he said.

I wonder whom he was reminding.

Penguins Even the Score With Montreal

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — The Montreal Canadiens spent all week working on a gimmick defense to contain Jaromir Jagr. Maybe they should have worried more about Stu Barnes and Ron Francis, the other two guys on the Pittsburgh Penguins' premier line.

Barnes scored twice — once when Vladimir Malakhov of Montreal accidentally knocked the puck into his own net — and got an assist as the Penguins evened their first playoff series against the Canadiens on Saturday night by winning, 4-1.

Montreal again relied heavily on the modified left-wing lock defense, which features a defenseman rather than a forward at left wing, that neutralized Jagr — the National Hockey League's scoring champion — in Game 1. But this time, Jagr's linemates figured in all four Pittsburgh goals.

"It's not like we made any big adjustments, at least consciously," Barnes said. "We just got a few more bounces this game."

Both teams scored on two-man advantages in the first period before the Penguins grabbed a 2-1 lead in the second on a shot they did not take.

With defenseman Igor Ulanov occupied with Jagr, Barnes skated on

NHL PLAYOFFS

impeded across the left circle and was tripped by Malakhov as he went sprawling across the goal line. But Barnes managed to put his stick on the puck, and Malakhov, attempting to swipe it away, inadvertently shot it into his own net for the go-ahead goal at 10:42 of the second.

"You get lucky sometimes. It had some bounces, didn't it?" Barnes said. "This time of the year, you take them any way you get them."

Malakhov refused to comment, but Montreal's goaltender, Andy Moog, said, "I just came off the post a hair, and that's all the puck needs, an inch, and it slid in there."

After that, the Penguins took advan-

tage of the reluctance of the referee, Kerry Fraser, to call penalties after giving each team a two-man advantage in the first period. Fraser called only four more penalties, and Pittsburgh benefited from the relaxed officiating to repeatedly disrupt Montreal's up-ice rushes. Montreal was outshot, 24-13, over the first two periods.

Stu Barnes scored in St. Louis, Jim Campbell beat the Los Angeles goaltender, Jamie Storr, with 8:23 left as the Blues took a 2-0 series lead.

After being limited to 15 shots in the first two periods, the Blues turned up the pressure with 12 shots in the third against Storr, a rookie making his first playoff start.

The Blues were 0-for-6 on the power play before the goal from Campbell, who had 22 in the regular season.

Chris Pronger scored in the second period for the Blues, and Grant Fuhr stopped 26 shots for his 82d career playoff victory.

Glen Murray scored his second goal of the playoffs for the Kings.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Send overnight, for example
5 Hat's edge
9 Chin indentation
14 "grit"
16 Defiance
18 Consumer Reports employee, e.g.
17 Hurt
18 Garage sale warning
19 Little (part of the Big Apple)
20 Undergoing severe trials

23 Any of the Antilles
24 Scouting unit
25 Pharmaceutical watchdog grp.
26 Announces with fanfare
31 Lawyer: Abbr.
34 Fencing move
36 "I dare to eat a peach": Eliot
37 Estate division
38 Sick
42 Abound
43 Triple jump
44 High schoolers
45 Stalom curve

46 "28 Words or less" event
47 H.S. 2-5
48 Successor
50 The "B" in E.Y.
51 With "Down," statement at a doctord's moment
53 Celestially
54 Rump, dishes from
55 DeWitt Clinton's canal
56 Persa, today
57 Cooks in a caldron
58 Diligent
59 Pick up on
60 Easy throw
61 "What" can I

Herald Tribune SPORTS

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Rested Bjorn Wins

GOLF Thomas Bjorn overtook Greg Chalmers with a 6-under-par final round of 66 on Sunday to win the Spanish Open in Barcelona. Bjorn, a Dane, finished one shot ahead of Chalmers, an Australian, who had led the tournament from day one. Chalmers carded 69 to finish at 268. He was tied with Jose Maria Olazabal, who shot a 67. Bjorn had not played for five weeks. "It showed me these weeks of rest are very important when you are not feeling comfortable on the course," he said. (Reuters)

Jones Is King of the Hill

BOXING Roy Jones Jr., the light-heavyweight champion in the WBC, scored a fourth-round knockout over Virgil Hill, a former IBF and WBA champ, in Biloxi, Mississippi, on Saturday night. Jones, who had fought just one round in the previous year, showed he is still one of the best pound-for-pound fighters in the world. About a minute into the fourth round, Jones delivered two hard rights. The second, an apparent kidney punch, sent Hill to the canvas in obvious pain. Hill got up, but the referee stopped the bout. Hill was taken to a hospital with what a ringside doctor said was apparently a fractured rib.

Jones improved to 36-1 with his 31st knockout. Hill is 43-3. (AP)

In Cardiff, Joe Calzaghe, an unbeaten Welshman, held onto his WBO super-middleweight title Saturday when Juan Carlos Gimenez of Paraguay failed to come out for the 10th round.

It was the first time in 53 contests that Gimenez had lost before the final bell. The Paraguayan never had the punching power to worry the champion. (Reuters)

Five Matches Sold Out

SOCCER France's World Cup organizers sold 15,000 more tickets as they were bombarded by 3.3 million more calls Saturday.

A spokesman for the organizing committee said five more matches had been sold out, bringing the total to 12 after four days of sales of the remaining 110,000 first and second round tickets.

The matches sold out on Saturday were Argentina-Japan in Toulouse on June 13 and Argentina-Jamaica in Paris on June 21, Brazil-Morocco in Nantes on June 16, France-Denmark in Lyon June 24 and England-Colombia in Lens on June 26.

Carlos Valderrama, the Colombian captain, must settle a debt with the French tax authorities before he can come to France for the World Cup. Valderrama played for Montpellier in France from 1988 to 1991, and left owing taxes of 189,000 francs (\$31,500).

The Colombian soccer federation is reportedly helping the mid-field veteran to settle the debt. (AFP)

Juventus Beats Inter, 1-0, Nearing League Title

The Associated Press

ROME — Alessandro Del Piero won his battle with Ronaldo and, as a result, Juventus of Turin won its battle with Inter Milan, 1-0, Sunday to move closer to its third Italian Serie A title in four years.

In a hotly contested match, Del Piero struck a magical goal in the 21st minute

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and although he later missed a penalty shot, Juventus, the league leader, held on to beat second-ranked Inter Milan. Angelo Peruzzi, the Juventus goalie, made two reflex saves in the closing minutes, first denying Ronaldo and then Ivan Zamorano.

"We deserved to win. When you have to suffer on the field, Juventus knows how to suffer," said Marcello Lippi, the Juventus coach. "We played humbly and managed to keep our heads until the end of the game."

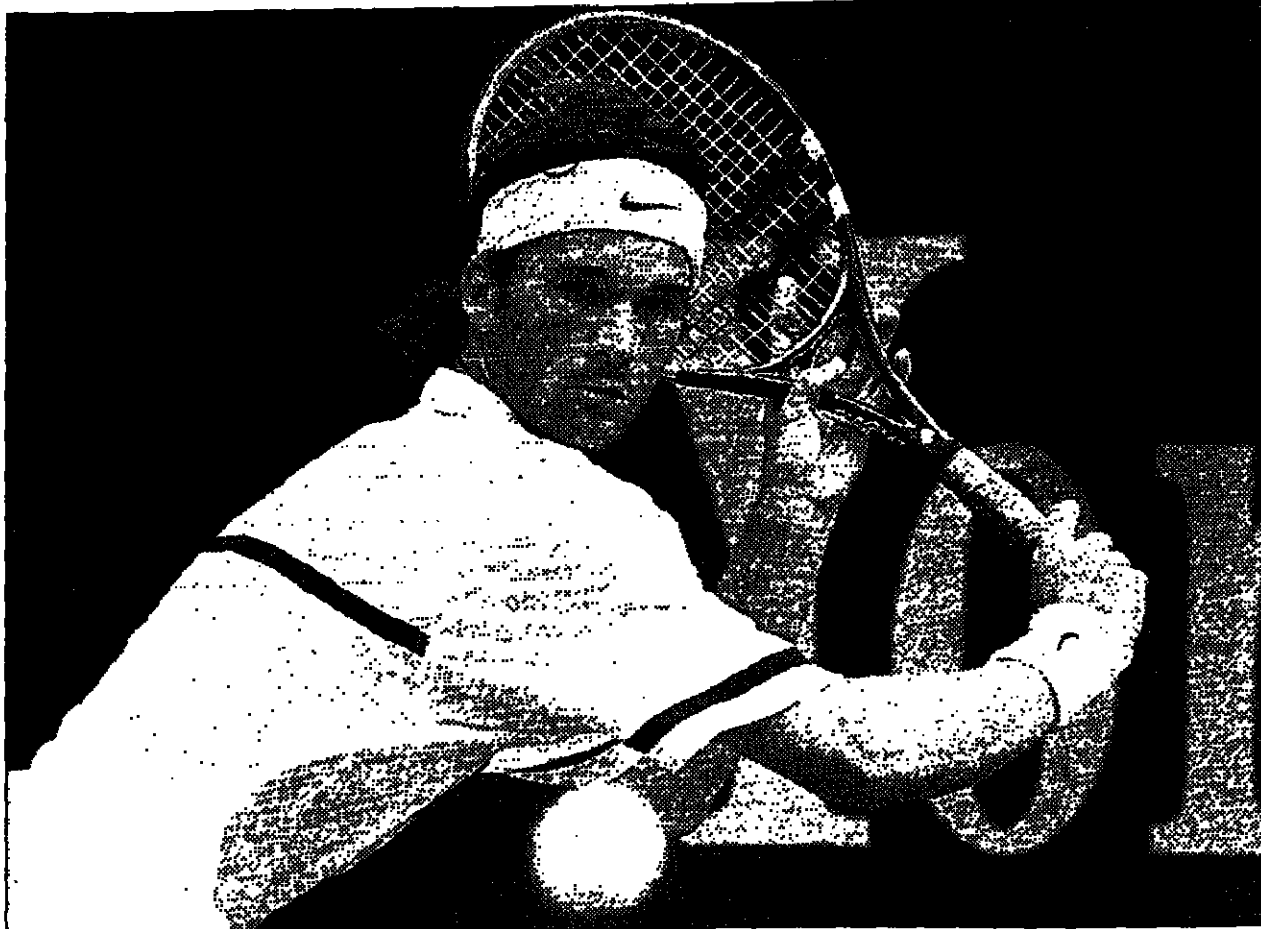
Play turned ugly in the second half, with a series of fouls by both teams and the expulsion of Ze Elias, an Inter midfielder, with 11 minutes left. Luigi Simoni, Inter's coach, was ejected in the 70th minute, as his club's six-game winning streak ended. That run had coincided with Ronaldo's six-game scoring streak. But Juventus guarded him tightly Sunday. He threatened to score on three occasions, and was at the center of the episode that led to Simoni's expulsion.

Ronaldo collided with Mark Iuliano in the Juventus penalty area. No foul was called. Juventus counterattacked, and Taribo West fouled Del Piero. The referee called that penalty, then turned to send off Simoni, who had raced onto the field to argue that Ronaldo had been fouled at the other end.

"I was too high-strung, and the referee was right to throw me out," Simoni said.



Ronaldo reacts to a missed chance.



Carlos Moya preparing to hit a return to Cedric Pioline in the final of the Monte Carlo Open on Sunday.

Moya Shines on Monte Carlo Clay

21-Year-Old Spaniard Controls Match With Pioline for Trophy

By Christopher Clarey
International Herald Tribune

MONTE CARLO — Last April, a 21-year-old Spanish speaker with long, dark hair and precocious groundstrokes won his first major professional tournament at the Monte Carlo Country Club. Then Marcelo Rios went on to become No. 1 in the world.

It will be intriguing to watch what happens to Carlos Moya in the months and years ahead. Born and reared on the Spanish island of Majorca, the 21-year-old Moya also possesses exceptional ability and hair that dangles below his collar, and on Sunday at the Monte Carlo Open, he won what the injured Rios was unable to defend.

"I hope I can become No. 1 as he did, but it's more difficult," Moya said. "You have to win a few more like this, even a Grand Slam, to get there. I don't think Marcelo would have said he was going to become No. 1 after just one year."

In the final, Moya—ranked No. 18 in the world—beat Cedric Pioline of France, 6-3, 6-0, 7-5, but he did his best work earlier in the week, disposing of the former French Open champion Thomas Muster and Yevgeni Kafelnikov in straight sets and then doing the same to his countryman Alex Corretja, the most consistent player on clay last season. Moya's toughest match came in the semifinals Saturday, when he defeated Richard Krajicek, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

As tough as that victory was, it was not nearly as taxing as Pioline's semifinal victory over Alberto Berasategui of Spain. Despite reaching the final of

Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, Pioline has rarely been a player to inspire crowds, even in France. An introvert, he does not exude passion, and his powerful all-court game is more efficient than effervescent.

The Monte Carlo Country Club is technically on French territory, barely 100 meters (325 feet) across the border from Monaco, and, this time, Pioline was genuinely inspirational at home.

Pioline trailed 5-1 in the third set before finding a way to solve the enormous riddle of Berasategui's unorthodox forehand. After saving two match points, the exhausted Frenchman rallied to win in the tiebreaker, 7-5, and then underwent extensive treatment to prepare for the final.

Midway through the opening set on Sunday, it became clear that Moya was the fresher man. Trailing 4-3, Pioline rubbed at his right elbow on the changeover and then called for the trainer after losing the next two games. He finished the match with an elastic brace on his elbow, and though he lifted his game and the crowd's mood in the final set, he was unable to hold his serve with any consistency.

"I would have loved to have had another miracle today like yesterday, but it wasn't to be," said Pioline, who

has lost 12 of the 14 finals he has played on tour.

Moya reached the Australian Open final on a hard court last year, losing to Pete Sampras and finishing the season ranked seventh. This year, he started poorly, losing early in Australia and losing self-assurance in the process. But after winning the decisive match against Fernando Meligeni in the first round of the Davis Cup in Brazil, he has regained his edge and rhythm.

The most striking part of his performance Sunday was not his varied shot-making. It was his movement.

Like Rios, he covers huge stretches of court with apparent ease. And though Berasategui beat him in the semifinals in the season's first two clay-court events in Estoril, Portugal, and Barcelona, Moya is now just as much a threat to win the upcoming French Open as his occasional practice partner.

The key will be negotiating the ever-fine and dusty line between preparing fully and overplaying.

"I don't think I'm going to be tired in Paris," he said. "I'm used to playing almost every week, so nothing is going to change in my schedule after this victory."

Meanwhile, the Monte Carlo Open's future as one of the tour's elite events is hardly assured despite its illustrious tradition and high level of recognition worldwide. The ATP Tour is attempting to restructure its circuit before 2000. If the tour decides to reduce its Super 9 series to seven or eight events, Monte Carlo's lack of a significant television base could mean demotion.

Coulthard Dominates San Marino Grand Prix

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

IMOLA, Italy — David Coulthard led from start to finish Sunday to win the San Marino Grand Prix.

Michael Schumacher and Eddie Irvine, driving Ferraris, finished second and third.

Mika Hakkinen, Coulthard's teammate at McLaren, retired pointlessly from this Grand Prix race.

Hakkinen, who won the first two races of the season, still leads the drivers' standings with 26 points. Coulthard climbed to second place with 23 points, and Schumacher now ranks third with 20.

"It was very important for me that I won this race," said Coulthard. "And it is very important for the championship. I had to close the gap on Mika here and this was the perfect way to do it."

Coulthard came home just 4.7 seconds ahead of Schumacher after the Ferrari driver had revived hopes among the fans packed into the team's home circuit with a vain charge on the closing laps.

Schumacher was 20.7 seconds behind after his second and final pit stop on the 47th lap, but although he narrowed the gap, Coulthard remained in control.

Schumacher said, "It was obvious David was just cruising and driving the car home. I was pushing because I never give up until the checkered flag comes down, but I didn't really think I had a chance."

Irvine finished third, 51.7 seconds behind Schumacher. The two Williams cars were next. Jacques Villeneuve, the defending world champion, finished fourth.

Coulthard's victory was his first since the Italian Grand Prix at Monza last year and the fourth of his career. His victory was the third in the four races so far this season for the McLaren team.

Hakkinen ran second to Coulthard for 17 laps before retiring with a gearbox problem. By then, the heat of 30 degrees centigrade (86 degrees Fahrenheit) on the track had begun to create brake and tire problems for all the teams, and car after car retired. Only 11 of the 22 starters finished the race.

Schumacher drove strongly and afterward said he could still win his third world title.

"It is going to be close, but the McLarens will be difficult to catch," he said. "I think we have done all we can with our car — from now on it is going to be down to the tires and the progress we can make with Goodyear in the contest against Bridgestone."

On Sunday, Coulthard was the only driver in the top six using Bridgestone tires.

It was a nightmare race for the Stewart team. In the opening lap, Jan Magnussen ran into the back of the car driven by his teammate, Rubens Barrichello. Barrichello's rear wing was ripped off and he spun off and out of the race. Magnussen was forced to retire a few laps later. (AFP, Reuters)



(put on a happy face)

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Egypt (Cairo)	510-0200	Italy	172-1011	Switzerland	0800-89-0011
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Hint of Rise
In U.S. Rate
Hits Stocks
Worldwide

Report of Inflation
Among Central Bankers
Sees Off a Selling Wave

NEW YORK
The U.S. stock market
closed higher Sunday
after a day of volatility
in Asia. The Dow Jones
Industrial Average
rose 100.34 points to
8,914.14. The S&P 500
index gained 15.18
points to 1,314.18. The
Nasdaq Composite
index rose 28.12
points to 2,114.12. The
Dow Jones Industrial
Average had a record
high of 8,914.14. The
S&P 500 index had a
record high of 1,314.18.
The Nasdaq Composite
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of 2,114.12. The Dow
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8,914.14. The S&P 500
index had a record high
of 1,314.18. The
Nasdaq Composite index
had a record high of
2,114.12.

In India's Missile

By Suresh K. Jha

WASHINGTON
The U.S. military
has built a new
missile defense
system in India.
The system is
called the Arrow
missile. It is a
medium-range
missile. It can
hit targets up to
1,000 kilometers
away. The Arrow
missile is part of
the U.S. missile
defense program.
The U.S. missile
defense program
is designed to
protect the U.S.
from missile attacks.
The Arrow missile
is one of the
missiles in the
U.S. missile
defense program.